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N. Y.-Florida Train Added; 45 De Gaullists Convicted; Italian Fishing Ban Lifted

The World's Day—November 3, 1942

Washington: Extra Train Not for 'Tourist Travel'

One extra section of a regularly scheduled passenger train on two separate routes between New York and points in southern Florida was authorized by the Office of Defense Transportation with a warning that this did not mean a sanction for "tourist travel as usual."

War bond sales during October totalled $814,353,000, exceeding the national quota of $775,000,000, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau announced. It marked the second consecutive month in which the quota was passed, although the month's total was below that of July and September.

Campaign expenditures by the Democratic National Committee from Jan. 1 to Oct. 29 were $503,278.33, out of total receipts of $528,580.30. The Republican National Committee in the same period spent $116,301.29 from receipts of $126,811.09. These are among figures filed with the House of Representatives as required by law.

WPB Chairman Donald Nelson, announcing new and tighter restrictions over scarce material under a "controlled materials plan," predicted the nation's war goods production would reach a maximum by the middle of next year [Financial Page.]

Manpower developments: The War Manpower Commission sought to stop induction by draft boards of men vitally needed in war factories; Senator Hill (D) of Alabama demanded compulsory manpower mobilization; Senator Downey (D) of California advocated further importations of Mexican farm labor; Senate investigators opposed depletion of private medical practice through military demands.

OPA authorized bituminous coal retailers to adjust their maximum price schedules to the extent of increased cost resulting from higher minimum prices established by the Bituminous Coal Division. In another order, OPA authorized manufacturers and processors as well as merchants, farmers, and artisans, to sell their used equipment and supplies without reference to established ceilings.

In Europe: De Gaullist Sympathizers Convicted

France's biggest mass trial of Frenchmen charged with being members of the de Gaullist movement ended at Lyon with 45 persons receiving penalties ranging from payment of fines up to 10 years' imprisonment. Leaders, including the son of Fernand Laurent, former Paris member of the Chamber of Deputies, eluded arrest, and were tried in absentia. Trial followed six months of roundup of de Gaullist sympathizers.

Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States envoy to the exiled Governments in London, presented his credentials to King Peter as Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Britain's treaty with China, by which Britain is to give up extraterritorial rights in the Far Eastern country, was presented in its first draft form to the Chinese Foreign Office in Chungking by the British Ambassador.

Twenty conscripted Poles in the German army were reported by London sources to have been sentenced to capital punishment for "high treason," while two Polish railroad men were reported shot for removing blackout blinds from 30 German locomotives to help Allied planes bomb Nazi trains.

Seven Scottish collieries, employing about 7,000 men, have agreed to work a 12-day fortnight instead of the present 11 days in order to increase Britain's coal output, it was announced by the National Union of Scottish Miners. Miners also agreed to a 7½-hour day on Saturdays instead of the usual 6½ hours.

Russia sentenced seven heads of factory departments to prison terms for failing to send to trial workers who were absent or tardy without reason and for lack of efficiency in feeding and housing workers, it was reported from Moscow.

French clocks were set back in the unoccupied zones, thus removing that section from double summer time and putting all France on Berlin time.

Danish Foreign Minister Eric Scavenius conferred with high Nazi officials on a visit to Berlin, it was announced from the Nazi capital.

"We Sail At Midnight," first Anglo-American-sponsored film picturing lend-lease operations, and featuring Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and other lend-lease officials, will have its premiere in London Nov. 6.

Swedish price control was reported by the American-Swedish News Exchange in New York to have frozen prices, services, and transportation at Oct. 31 levels.

Chief of the Spanish air force, accompanied by his staff, was reported by the Paris Radio to have arrived in the Canary Islands.

Five hundred British firemen have been killed in Nazi air raids since war began, it was officially disclosed in London.

New England: Italians May Now Go Fishing

Restrictions against Italian nationals using their boats in fishing activities were lifted here today as their status was changed from "enemy aliens" to "aliens." [Page 6.]

Voting machines gained a first, experimental try in two downtown Boston precincts during today's election. Voters reacted favorably. [Page 2.]

Kerosene is definitely going to be rationed along with all other types of oil, says Kenneth B. Backman, regional administrator. Consumers who have registered for fuel-oil rations should await further announcements before returning to boards for coupons. Few boards are yet supplied, officials declare. [Page 2.]

National: Seven-Day Week for Coal Miners

Seven-day work week in coal mines of seven Western States has been authorized by International Headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America to make up coal shortages. The States are Washington, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.

President Roosevelt cast his own ballot in person at his Hyde Park, N. Y., home, where he has been voting for nearly four decades. Mr. Roosevelt remarked to the election chairman that there was "not so big a vote today," a condition which first reports from other areas also reflected.

Americas: Mexico Holds Germans and Japanese

Seven Germans and three Japanese have been arrested, according to reports from Northwest Mexico, in the apparent start of a roundup of Axis aliens along the United States border and the Gulf Coast. The Japanese were reported seized at the border town of Nuevo Laredo and the Germans 15 miles from the oil port of Tampico.

Police invoked Argentina's state of siege to cancel a mass meeting at which homage was to have been paid to Soviet Russia Saturday by various labor unions. The state of siege was proclaimed last December by President Castillo.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Prediction for New England on Page 2

Early Voting Light as Rain Acts as Brake

Bay State voters at the polls to elect a State ticket and U. S. Senator and Representatives.

Mt. Washington, first Massachusetts town, to report its election returns today, gave Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) 32 votes and Representative Joseph E. Casey, Democratic nominee, 4. In 1936 Senator Lodge polled 24 votes to 16 for James M. Curley, former Governor.

The same town gave Gov. Leverett Saltonstall a 30 to 6 margin over his Democratic gubernatorial rival, Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield. Two years ago the Governor carried the town by a 29 to 13 margin over Paul A. Dever.

Mount Washington voted 17 to 10 in favor of the birth control amendment.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rain, election day bugaboo of Republican politicians in Massachusetts, poured down today as Bay State voters went to the polls to elect a United States Senator, a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor.

Likewise to be filled are four other State constitutional offices, 14 Representative in Congress seats, 40 State Senator and 240 State Representative posts, as well as eight Executive Councilor positions and numerous county offices.

Some observers felt that the morning rain might affect the size of the G. O. P. vote and thereby make re-election of Republican incumbents more difficult—unless the G. O. P. voters, located mainly in small communities, reverse their usual rainy day procedure of staying away from the polls in droves.

Saltonstall Votes

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who voted in Ward 6, Precinct 3, Newton, at 9 a. m. sharp, looked at the weather with some misgivings. Asked for his opinion regarding G. O. P. chances today, he said: "Everything looks good, unless this weather changes things."

In Boston, morning visits to polling places revealed that the voting was light, as political experts had predicted. However, at the Saltonstall polling place, attaches report that when the Governor, Mrs. Saltonstall, and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Jr., voted, the total at that time was the highest in recent years.

Of course, the Saltonstall home precinct is heavily Republican and it was obvious, from the friendly comments directed toward the Chief Executive, that he is a great favorite in the district.

Contests to Watch

Today's election in Massachusetts presents numerous interesting contests to watch. They include:

1. The battle of Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield, Yankee Democrat, to wrest the Governor's chair from Mr. Saltonstall. The contest pits two wealthy blueblods against each other.

2. Efforts of Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachu-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

500 Tanks Battle Rommel in Egypt, Allies Score Twice in South Pacific; Knox Says Japanese Attack Looms

Knox gives warning to American people not to assume results in Pacific decisive.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The Japanese are preparing a return assault of tremendous strength upon American positions in the Solomons and a bitter and dangerous battle looms, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox warned the American people today.

It is extremely hazardous to assume that the country has won any sort of a decisive victory in the Southwestern Pacific, he added.

At the same time, the Secretary revealed that United States naval units, particularly submarines were taking big bites out of Japanese naval and mercantile tonnage and were waging a never-ending "war of attrition" against the enemy.

Latest reports from the battle area indicate, the Secretary said, that in a battle near Savo Island on the night of Oct. 11-12, the Americans sank three enemy cruisers and five enemy destroyers. The previous announcement of this action had claimed only one cruiser and four destroyers as actually sunk.

Conservative Reports by Navy

This revised report was brought back by Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, who was in charge of the American fleet in the Southwestern Pacific at the time, and was cited by the Secretary as proof of the extreme conservatism used by the Navy Department in reporting enemy sinkings.

The Secretary also paid strong tribute to the success of the American underwater campaign against Japanese shipping, saying that he was "particularly proud of the submarine branch of the Navy.

"They are doing an amazing, outstanding job. We are carrying on a war of attrition and none are serving better than the submarines. Their losses have been extremely light.

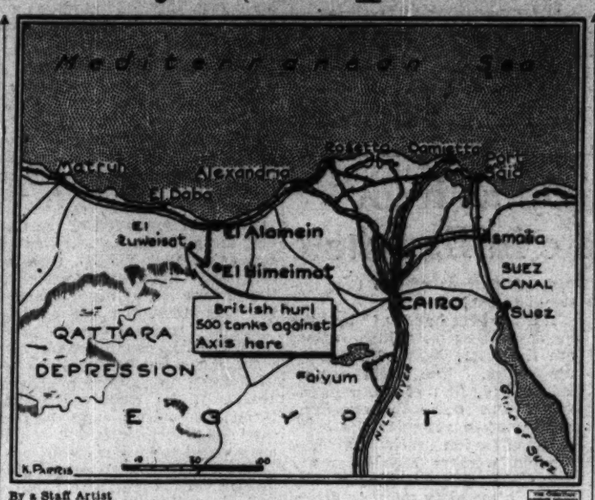
"This is all due to the courage, resolution, and skill of the men and officers of the submarines. We believe here that we have developed the best submarines afloat," he declared.

The Secretary's statement on submarines followed by less than a day the Navy communiqué revealing that American underwater craft had just sunk two large tankers, two medium-sized cargo ships, two small cargo ships and one large passenger-cargo ship, as well as damaging one converted carrier, one destroyer, and one medium-sized tanker. The carrier was set afire. The Navy emphasized that none of these sinkings or damagings had been reported previously.

Headlines Too Optimistic

The Secretary's warning against overoptimism was short and blunt. He declared that headlines in the newspapers were badly overplaying the small advance made by Marines on Guadalcanal and the fact that the Japanese fleet had

Continued on Page 8, Column 8



By a Staff Artist

Crucial Battle in Egypt

Short broken line indicates El Alamein front in the center of which the Allies have effected a break-through extending 16 miles to the west.

Nazis Lose Striking Might, In Russian Embassy View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The Soviet Embassy, in one of its rare official comments on the long-range strategic significance of the Battle of Stalingrad, declared today that because of mounting casualties the German Army has definitely lost its offensive power for 1942.

The authoritative Russian military view, frankly expressed despite the urgent plea for a United Nations invasion of Europe, is that Germany is fighting a losing war on the Eastern Front.

Warning both the United Nations and their own people that the enemy is still strong, the Soviet spokesman stated categorically that while the Russian forces are today stronger than they were a year ago, the German Army is much weaker.

"Such," the Embassy statement concluded, "is the general trend of the war, which enables us to look with confidence toward our victory."

The Soviet military analyst listed all of the following as the important strategic results of the Stalingrad engagements:

1. The daily German loss of 4,000 to 5,000 soldiers and the consequent undermining of their forces.

2. Every week of fighting has been bringing a fresh increase in the number of German divisions destroyed.

3. The increasing skill of the Russian Army and officers in the defense of Soviet cities and populated areas.

4. The checking of the Germans on virtually one spot for three months of the bitterest and severest warfare.

5. All of this means that near Stalingrad the Germans have lost the most precious time at their disposal for offensive purposes this year.

"During the whole of August, September, and October the Hit-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

United Nations have edge over Nazis in tanks, artillery and troops in new drive.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 3—For the first time in the North African field, United Nations forces appear to have a decided superiority in troops and arms of every category. Both in tanks and artillery the Allies have the advantage in numbers, arms and firepower

As distinct from other campaigns including the last, when even though tank strength was equal, the German mobile 88-millimeter antitank guns and the 105-millimeter field pieces outranged the corresponding British six-pounders and 25-pounders and thereby decided the battle, the United Nations are now amply provided with the latest antitank and all-purpose mobile field pieces—products of American arsenals. The defect in the design of the United States medium General Grant tanks, as disclosed in action in the last campaign, have now been remedied. In the fighting at Tobruk the defect complained of was the limited freedom of the guns due to their position at the side of the turret.

In the air, Allied superiority has now been increased. The best testimony of this is the state of complete immobility to which General Field Marshal Irwin Rommel has been pinned since his unsuccessful attempt to renew his advance at the end of August. Incessant pounding of Tobruk and Axis supply lines on land and sea by the RAF and the United States Army Air Force has had its effect.

Eighth Army Preparations

During the long slow weeks of the lull in ground fighting, while constant air activity kept the enemy "soft," hampering effectiyely his consolidation and reinforcement, the completely reorganized Eighth Army was busy inuring itself to desert conditions and learning to operate its new equipment.

This was essential, as in men, matériel and leadership, it was a very different Eighth Army from that which participated in previous campaigns.

Compared to limited-scale oper-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Kokoda captured from Japanese; Americans gain against foe on Guadalcanal.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The two-fold Allied advance in the Southern Pacific, at Kokoda and on Guadalcanal, coupled with a major attack by the Allies, with a heavy force of tanks, in Egypt, put a hopeful complexion on the Allied fronts today.

In Egypt, there was every indication that the British were abandoning cautious tactics and trying for a decision. General Montgomery appears to have thrown his tanks into the battle for the first time. The Germans say 500 Allied tanks were engaged in the conflict. The Italians say losses were extremely heavy, including their own.

Apparently the Axis force trapped in an eight-mile coastal sector yesterday still are surrounded. The general impression is that heavy Anglo-American air attacks are preventing Marshal Rommel from using proper freedom in tactics, while British coastal forces of the Mediterranean Fleet, operating behind Marshal Rommel's lines have further complicated his problem.

In the Solomons, although Secretary Knox warned against overoptimism, since Japanese naval forces are bound to return to the attack—probably much reinforced—it is clear that Admiral Halsey's forces know how to turn the breathing spell to good account. Failure of the Japanese to bring up reinforcements by sea to their troops at the west end of Guadalcanal has left the troops temporarily weakened. The Americans, therefore, have seized the opportunity to push westward against this force. They have crossed a river and pushed on two miles.

The advance of General MacArthur's men to recapture Kokoda is a culminating move in a well-prepared advance. The Japanese, who landed at Buna uly 22, had pushed on over the 8,000-feet-high Owen Stanley Range to the Kokoda Airfield and beyond to within 32 miles of Port Moresby, vital Allied base on New Guinea, just opposite the Northern Australian coast.

Successful bombing of the long Japanese supply lines, combined with expert junglecraft, have forced the invader back. From now on, however, the Allies will have the long supply lines and their further advance will depend on the protection of the Air Force.

Judging from the way in which Flying Fortresses and B-25s today turned back a Japanese convoy intended to reinforce the base at Buna, the Air Force will be equal to the situation.

In Russia, beyond further slight Russian withdrawals amid the Caucasus passes, the defenders appear to be holding their own, both on the Black Sea and at Stalingrad.

One significant innovation in Allied strategy is reported from China, where for the first time Chinese airmen in force swept over Hankow, 585 miles up the Yangtze from Shanghai and left fires that were seen 30 miles away.

Guadalcanal:

Americans Open Drive To Oust Japanese

An American drive to force the Japanese out of Guadalcanal appeared underway today as Marines, supported by an aerial assault, pressed the enemy farther away from the island's airfield.

A Japanese retreat, announced by the Navy Monday, carried the Nipponese back as much as two miles in one sector while Flying Fortresses, dive bombers, and American fighter planes blasted

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U. S. Aid on India Urged by Britons

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—Since Wendell L. Willkie reaffirmed after his world trip that India's future must concern the United States almost as much as Britain, unofficial British thought is being increasingly directed toward finding a practical formula for co-operative action.

Although the British Government shows little sign of immediate change of policy on India, British politicians of the caliber of Sir Edward Grigg are defining proposals for common action.

Sir Edward, who as a Conservative M. P., has served the British Government in several capacities since the war, calls for American constitutional lawyers, with their greater experience than the British of federal institutions, to be brought together with Indian political leaders.

Helped by Wide Experience

With the change of Viceroys next March offering the British Government opportunity for a new approach to the Indian deadlock, it is recognized here that the views of Sir Edward and numerous other responsible thinkers are specially timely.

Sir Edward carries some weight as a former Undersecretary for War, but his opinion as former Governor of Kenya and member of the Round Table Group is still more valued.

A close colleague of Lord Lothian and secretary to Mr. David Lloyd George from 1921 to 1922, Sir Edward has had lifetime contact with great developments in the British Commonwealth.

Writing in the Sunday Times he warmly welcomes the frankness of Mr. Willkie's recent broadcast and calls for Britain and India to make the fullest possible use of American political science and of the lessons of American constitutional history.

Freedom From Danger

Sir Edward says India will owe to American as well as to British and Indian aims the freedom from external danger which will be necessary to successful development of India's self-government. So American counsel should play its part in breaking the present deadlock.

Sir Edward's contribution to the discussions on India can be judged significant as marking a transition stage from pious hopes to practical proposals for Anglo-American co-operation in extending self-government — proposals moreover from among the highest ranking British politicians outside the Cabinet.

British acceptance of Willkie criticism has been striking evidence of the readiness of the public here for straight speaking. Mr. Willkie's dressing down of Britain is heeded because it is felt in the first place to be a true echo of world-wide popular thought, and, secondly, because Mr. Willkie doesn't soft pedal censure of his own people.

This week's Left Wing weekly,

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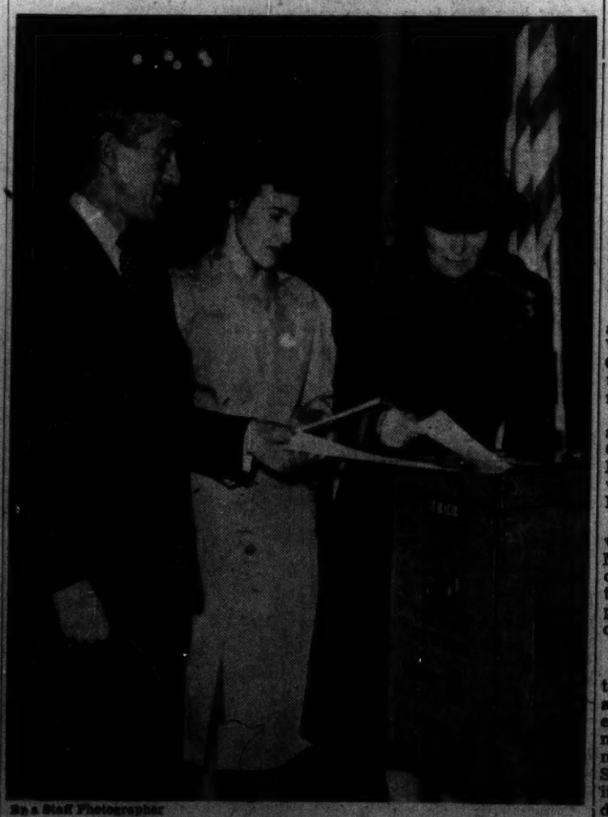
The Saltonstalls Vote

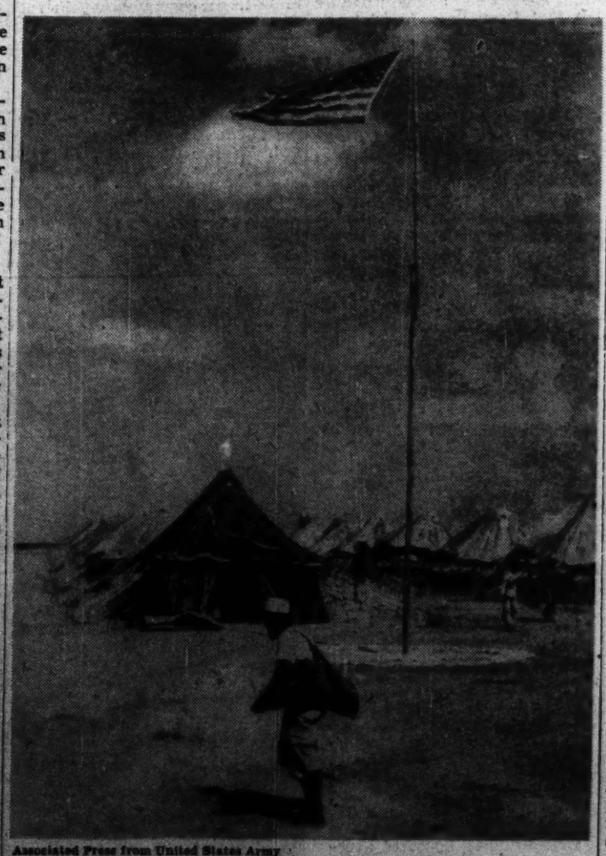


By a Staff Photographer

Three Ballots Are Cast in Newton

Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Jr., vote at their Newton polling place.

Nations United in India



Associated Press from United States Army

National Lines Transcended

United States troops, billeted in this and other similar camps, are in India solely to fight the Axis and not to interfere with or participate in India's political problems or its relations with Britain. The American flag, flying high above the camp, is a silent but eloquent reminder that good will and the love of justice not only link all men but transcend politics and national boundaries.

Two Precincts in Boston Offer First Opportunity to Use Voting Machines

Gas Heating Users Urged To Conserve

War industries are making extraordinary demands upon the supply of fuel-gas, and the War Production Board today predicts shortages during cold weather unless domestic consumption is reduced.

Specific suggestions to consumers for conserving gas used in homes for cooking and heating are as follows:

1. Have the gas company check his heating plant to make certain that the burner adjustment and the draft regulator are set properly. Otherwise a considerable part of the gas will "go up the stack", with no benefit to the consumer who must pay for the wasted gas.

2. Have his house made as nearly air-tight as possible. Otherwise much of the heat put into the house by the gas burner will be lost through walls, ceilings, cracks, and windows.

Heat losses can be reduced as much as 60 per cent by insulating ceilings and walls, installing storm windows and doors, and sealing cracks around windows and doors with weatherstripping and caulking.

Tests conducted at the University of Illinois showed a reduction in heat loss of 17.4 per cent from 2-inch insulation in sidewalls, 13.3 per cent from 2-inch insulation in ceiling and 31.3 per cent from storm windows and doors.

Having stopped the waste of gas in the heating system itself and through the loss of heat through walls and windows, the home owner next should reduce unnecessary consumption of gas in home heating.

Reduce Consumption

He can do that in a number of ways, including the following:

1. Set the thermostat at 65. If there is a baby or child under four in the house, a temperature of 70 in advisable in the parts of the house in which the child plays. Sick or elderly people also require a temperature higher than 65, but for most people 65 is adequate.

2. Turn down the thermostat to 55 or 60 before going to bed. Some may wish to turn it even lower.

3. Heat no more rooms than necessary, shutting off from the rest of the house rooms not used regularly. Except in case of illness, it is not necessary to keep heat in bedrooms even during the day. At night bedroom doors should be closed and heat registers or radiators should be shut off. Windows need not be thrown wide open—in most cases plenty of fresh air comes in through leaks around windows and window frames.

4. Use coal or wood fireplace on cool days instead of the gas heater. Close fireplace damper when the fireplace is not in use, to prevent drafts and heat loss up the chimney.

5. Members of the family should wear more or warmer clothes.

In addition to these "do" suggestions there is one "don't." That is, don't use the gas range oven or top burners to heat the kitchen or provide auxiliary heat.

The housewife also can help save gas by economical use of the gas range, refrigerator, and water heater.

Much gas would be saved—with a corresponding reduction in the gas bill—if she adopted the following suggestions:

Gas Cooking

1. Cook with a low blue flame (not yellow) in small amounts of water, saving vitamins and gas.

2. Cook more "one-dish" meals. Whenever possible, cook more than one kind of food at the same time, on the same burner and in the same vessel. Use oven as infrequently as possible.

3. Use proper size vessel. Don't let flame extend over side of vessel.

4. Be sure burners are kept clean.

5. When using oven, fill to capacity, staggering cooking vessels so that heat may circulate freely. Don't waste fuel by unnecessary opening of oven door.

6. Roast meats at low temperature to reduce shrinkage and save vitamins and minerals.

Refrigeration

1. Don't overcrowd. Don't waste space by keeping foods in refrigerator that don't have to be kept cold, such as jelly, pickles, or vegetable shortening.

2. Put food in as small containers as possible.

3. Cool cooked foods before placing in refrigerator.

4. Reset temperature control to normal after you have done quick freezing.

5. Don't leave refrigerator door open.

Gas Water Heating

1. Repair leaky faucets.

2. Don't let hot water run while washing hands, dishes, or shaving. Put stopper in basin.

3. Insulate hot water pipes and tanks.

4. Place water heater at closest location to maximum use, which is usually the kitchen.

5. Don't waste hot water by using more for the bath than necessary.

6. Check thermostat setting on automatic water heaters. A temperature of 120 to 150 degrees should be enough.

WRUL Trustees Answer OWI'S Charges

Replying to charges by the Office of War Information and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Intra-American Affairs in Washington that short-wave station WRUL of Boston is holding out for "profits" before leasing all its time to the Government, the station's trustees insisted today they are willing to sign when reasonable program guarantees are met.

The government agencies issued a public statement to the effect that WRUL, known as a non-profit trusteeship, was asking what would amount to "a substantial annual profit" before signing a contract.

Dr. Harlow W. Shapley, widely-known Harvard astronomer and a trustee of WRUL, joined with Walter W. Lemmon, President, in denying these charges.

"We of WRUL ask only," Dr. Shapley stated, "that if the Government bureaus must take over all of the time of WRUL, they consider the importance of maintaining the general character of the international programs we have been broadcasting in a score of languages to all parts of the world.

No Question On Censorship

"There is no question of a lack of co-operation of censorship with OWI, for such co-operation has been maintained from the beginning. There is no question of financial arrangements in the proposed lease notwithstanding the press release of last night from Washington, because we have repeatedly gone on record and have demonstrated to the Government agencies that WRUL is a non-profit organization.

"The question is wholly that of the value and necessity for demonstrating, during this world war for freedom, that freedom is still respected in the United States of America. We ask if the voice of the station need be completely Goebbelized.

"Our Board of Trustees has an important trust and responsibility to the millions of listeners who have come to trust the reports of Radio Boston and to appreciate its good will ideals. We have a responsibility to our collaborating agencies in this good will work through which we have tried to build hopefully for the future and give humane and spiritual meaning to our war aims.

Co-operating Agencies

"Such co-operating agencies are the Radio Board of Harvard University, the American Philosophical Society, and the great church organizations that use our facilities to bring hope and courage to the conquered peoples. We certainly would have betrayed our trust if we had not requested of the OWI that it "give consideration to our conviction that WRUL, used selectively, could assist effectively in the prosecution of the war and in the planning for the post-war era."

"If our prestige can be maintained, WRUL could be a powerful voice at the conclusion of the war in helping to salvage a stricken world. If its character is lost through abject surrender of freedom and principles, it will be only a suspected and useless tool."

The Washington statement gives its own version that: "Mr. Lemmon has not yet signed because of a disagreement over the sum which the Government should pay for the facilities of WRUL. Station WRUL is owned by the World-Wide Broadcasting Corporation, of which Mr. Lemmon is the majority stockholder. This is presumably a non-profit corporation. But, in the opinion of the Office of War Information, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Federal Communications Commission, the sum demanded by Mr. Lemmon from the Government would give the corporation a substantial annual profit."

Strictly Noncommercial

Both Dr. Shapley and Mr. Lemmon emphasized that, unlike other short-wave stations which have signed contracts with the Government, WRUL is strictly noncommercial. Most of the other short-wave outlets are attached directly to commercial long-wave combinations. These short-wave stations are able to draw on profits of the long-wave commercials.

Because of this basic difference in structure and in purpose, WRUL's trustees say they are asking what they consider to be reasonable safeguards whereby WRUL wants to keep alive its own hard-won individuality now and in the period of world reconstruction.

Early Voting Light as Rain Acts as Brake in Bay State

Continued from Page 1

setts to defeat Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts for re-election to the Senate. Interest is high in this contest because the winner is expected to be in office when World War No. 2 ends and peace conditions are formulated.

3. The contest between the two hard-hitting candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Horace T. Cahill, the Republican incumbent, and Mayor John C. Carr of Medford.

4. The success the perennial Republican Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, has against Joseph J. Buckley, Democratic nominee, whose family name is considered a major political asset in Massachusetts.

5. The battle between State Senator Laurence Curtis, Republican nominee for State Treasurer, and Francis X. Hurley, former State Auditor and Democratic State Treasurer nominee. Likewise interest is high in the return match between Thomas J. Buckley, Demoratic State Auditor, and Russell A. Wood, whom Mr. Buckley unseated as Auditor two years ago in a surprise outcome.

6. The strength Robert T. Bushnell, Republican Attorney General, shows against James E. Agnew, Democratic nominee and former Boston City Councilor.

7. The contest for Representative in Congress in the Third District, where Republicans are driving to elect their candidate for the first time in eight years. Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg is the Republican nominee, Philip J. Philbin, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, the Democratic nominee. A Woollacott victory, however, would be considered an upset.

Fourth District

8. The Democratic effort to capture the Fourth Congressional District seat from Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts, who has been criticized as a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist. The Democratic nominee is John S. Sullivan, former Mayor of Worcester.

9. The victory margin of Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in the Fourteenth District, over State Rep. Terrance J. Lomax, Jr., Democratic nominee. Representative Martin has also been under fire for his pre-Pearl Harbor record. However, the Republican margin in his district was strengthened by the 1941 Republican Legislature's reapportionment of the Congressional districts.

Hardly overshadowed by the major contests for political offices are the referendum questions on the ballot. The birth control amendment, first of the referendums, was obviously attracting many women voters to the polls. In some Boston precincts veteran election workers reported many new women voters coming into the polls. In the early morning hours, the women voters in most voting places greatly outnumbered the men, more so than in previous years.

Outnumber Men

One reason for this condition is that for the first time women registered to vote outnumbered the men, the main reason being the birth control issue.

The local option questions on liquor sales constitute the second issue on the ballot, while the questions on continuation of legalized betting on horse and dog racing occupy third place among the referendums. In 42 Representative districts, the voters have an opportunity to vote on the question of petitioning the President and Congress to call a constitutional convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a Federal constitution for a world government of democracies.

In Lowell the voters are casting ballots on the question of establishing a Plan E form of government in the city, with a City Manager and a Council elected by Proportional Representation, such as has been instituted in Cambridge.

Vote Estimated

Political experts anticipate that anywhere from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 of the 2,000,000 persons eligible to vote today will go to the polls. Two years ago in the Presidential election slightly more than 2,000,000 voters actually cast ballots. This year's expected vote is one of the factors which have made prognostications hazardous.

However, observers report that while Representative Casey's campaign developed fast within the last two weeks before election day, the Putnam drive slowed noticeably.

Last night the campaign was brought to an end when most of the major candidates took to the air to woo by radio the last possible voter. How effective this last-minute appeal was can only be determined after 8 o'clock tonight when throughout the State election workers will start to count ballots. In some smaller communities the polls close earlier and counting gets underway sooner. However, in the larger communities polls will remain open until 8 p. m.

Oath Held Not Requisite

Draftees are not exempted from induction into the United States Army by refusal to take the oath of allegiance, it was ruled by Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford in dismissing a petition seeking the release from custody of Army authorities at Fort Devens of William Louis Diamond of Charlton, Mass., late yesterday.

The petitioner, a self-styled member of the Jehovah Witnesses, maintained that he was unlawfully inducted, having refused to take the oath and that he was illegally detained at Fort Devens. Judge Ford, sitting in the United States District Court, cited a recent decision in the Federal District Court of Kansas, supporting his ruling that the oath is not an essential part of a draftee's induction.

It was the second attempt of the petitioner to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, the first having been denied by Judge George C. Sweeney a few weeks ago. The petition for the writ was directed against Col. William H. Smith, of Fort Devens, who was represented by Assistant United States Attorney William J. Koen. Mr. Koen announced that he was reporting for induction into the Army as a private today.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals	153⅛
2,500 gals.	128
2,000 gals.	102½
1,500 gals.	76⅞

Couple Walk Miles On Concord Streets

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Sturm like to walk.

As a hobby and exercise, they've walked the full length of every one of Concord's streets—a distance they estimate at 283 miles.

But that's only part of it. They've retraced a number of the streets to reach others. Mr. Sturm, a gas office employee, bought a pedometer on Feb. 5 and since then it has clocked 1,374 miles.

Seeking new vistas, he and his wife have hiked most of the streets in neighboring towns. Their problem now is to find routes they haven't tried before.

They follow no definite schedule—walking only when the mood strikes them. But that's often.

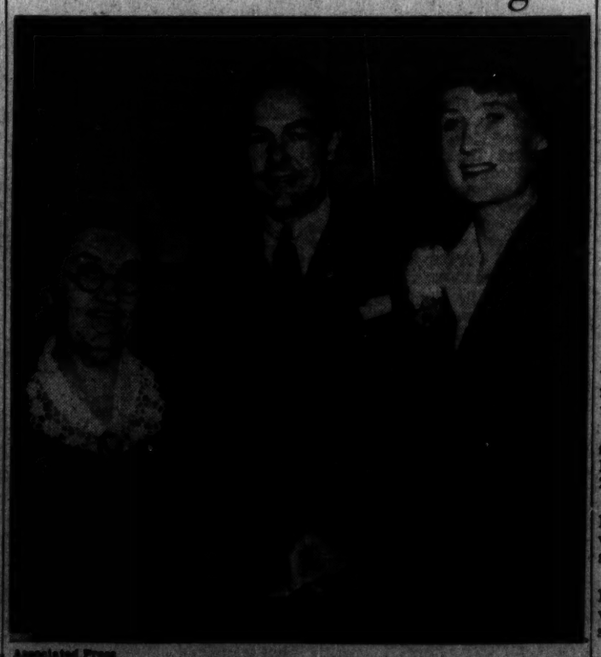
Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "English Rooms" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. Mrs. Tanner will also speak on "Rembrandt and the Dutch School." Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Two Sure Votes for Lodge



Associated Press

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Mrs. Lodge

The junior Massachusetts Senator watches Mrs. Lodge cast a Lodge-for-Senator ballot at their Beverly polling place. He is waiting to poll his own vote.

Democrat

Roger Lowell Putnam

Mayor of Springfield and Democratic nominee for Governor who is giving Governor Saltonstall a vigorous battle.

N. E. Parley On War Called By Governors

"Every Yankee" is invited to participate in the "First New England War Conference" here Nov. 19 and 20, called by the Governors of the six states to discuss means of "furthering New England's contribution to the war effort and facilitating New England's adjustment to the war's demands."

"The People's War demands the People's full participation," declared the governors' joint invitation to the two-day sessions in the Hotel Statler, inviting "every Yankee, whether he be manufacturer, farmer, merchant, banker, hotel proprietor, public utility operator, or municipal or State official."

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, and Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, "as commanding officers of the armed forces in New England" have announced their participation.

"On the production front," the officers declared, "New England's contributions cannot be over-emphasized. Manpower and womanpower have met the challenge and turned this region into an important sector of the Arsenal of America. New England is supplying our fighting men with food, clothing, small arms and heavy guns, airplanes and airplane motors, ships to carry supplies, and every type of fighting craft, from patrol boats and submarines to airplane carriers and battleships."

The officers also stressed strategic New England's "prominence in matters relating not only to national defense, but to the active prosecution of the war as well. In a very real sense, New England is part of the fighting front."

Washington administrators and regional directors of major federal war agencies will join in discussing such matters as are already on the agenda for 13 sessions:

Supplies of materials for civilian and military industries; price control and rationing; allocation of "greatest resources" — man and womanpower; community co-operation with armed forces; impact of the war on each community, in relation to housing, transportation, retail trade, fiscal policies, and civilian protection; the farm problem, recreational industry, special problems of New England industries; and "responsibility of business, big and little, in New England for planning in wartime; how it may best help to maintain full employment when production for war is no longer its chief use and objective."

Chamber Moves Luncheon to Hotel

Because the main dining room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building at 80 Federal Street has been taken over by the United States Army, the members' luncheon scheduled for next Friday has been transferred to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, it was announced today.

Phillip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is scheduled to be the guest speaker. Indications point to an attendance of several hundred businessmen.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder tonight with lowest temperature near freezing. Moderate to fresh winds diminishing.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Colder with lowest temperature 24 degrees to 28 degrees.

Massachusetts: Colder tonight. Much colder in eastern portion with lowest temperature near or slightly below freezing.

Connecticut: Colder tonight. Much colder in eastern portion with lowest temperature near or slightly below freezing.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:51 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet. Wednesday, 8:24 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet. Light all vehicles Tuesday by 6:07 p. m.

Rationing Of Kerosene To Be Upheld

"There has been no slackening of the plan to ration kerosene for cooking or any other purpose," Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional administrator, Office of Price Administration, declared today.

Recent news stories," Administrator Backman said, "regarding the need of coupons for kerosene for cooking are subject to misinterpretation. Coupons will be needed to obtain kerosene or fuel oil for any and all purposes. No one from the OPA has stated or indicated otherwise.

"It is necessary to control the use of kerosene as well as of fuel oil," went on Mr. Backman, "and this can be done only by the coupon system. If the sale of kerosene were unrestricted, users could mix kerosene, purportedly obtained for cooking purposes, with fuel oil and use such mixtures for heating purposes.

"Until coupons can be issued by the local War Price and Rationing Boards, consumers can continue to obtain kerosene or fuel oil by giving their dealers an I. O. U. coupon note, which is simply a promise to turn over to the dealer coupons covering such deliveries, when the coupons have been issued."

In view of yesterday's announcement by the Office of Price Administration that issuance of ration-coupon sheets for fuel oil has been postponed until after November 11, consumers who have already registered and been told by their ration boards to "come in Wednesday and get your coupons" are advised now to wait until further advices from headquarters.

"There is a shortage of coupon sheets, because expected deliveries of them have not been made by Washington," officials said today, "and while we are practically certain they will all have been distributed by November 23 at the latest, consumers should wait until definite dates have been announced through the newspapers before going to their boards or registration places to pick up their coupons."

Unprecedented Light Vote Cast In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3 (AP)—Unprecedented light voting marked election day in Connecticut today with most cities reporting an apparent general apathy toward the situation.

Election officials said that hundreds of persons known to cast their ballots early failed to do so and estimated that in many cases this halved the normal vote during the forenoon hours.

Among the early arrivals at the polls were Governor and Mrs. Robert A. Hurley, who expressed confidence in Democratic victory, and a scattering of war workers in communities where defense plants are located.

While Governor Hurley voted in Bridgeport, his Republican rival, former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin cast their votes in Stratford.

Mayor Jasper McLevy, Socialist, of Bridgeport, also cast his ballot in that city during the morning.

By special legislation, polls will remain open until 9 p. m. instead of the usual 6 p. m. to permit war workers to vote.

Famous Fishing Craft Joins the Coast Guard

The celebrated fishing vessel Gertrude L. Thebaud has gone to war for the duration, the United States Coast Guard announced today.

Famous for participation in races between Canadian and American fishing sloops in other years, the Thebaud will now do off shore duty in Coast Guard hands.

Weather Holds Turnout In Morning to Only 300

Nearly 2,000 of Boston's registered voters had an opportunity to experiment with voting machines today in the City's first departure from the old-style, pencil-and-ballot voting methods.

At noon, largely because of the rain, only 300 had voted—but the verdict seemed generally favorable. Summing it up, one voter said the "new-fangled machines" were (in Little Abner's words) "confoozin' but amoozin'."

It was on Beacon Hill (Ward 5, Precinct 4) and in the night-club district (Ward 3, Precinct 18) that voters tried their hand at pushing down levers and pulling handles.

The machines, four in each precinct, were rented by the Boston Election Commission from the Automatic Voting Machine Corporation, Jamestown, N. Y., for a total of approximately $1,000.

Battery of Levers

Voters entered the curtained booths to find a battery of levers, looking something like an airplane dashboard, on a machine six feet wide and two feet tall, standing shoulder-high from the floor.

By actual count, the instrument contained 450 levers for candidates, but since only 76 were running, only this number of levers was in use. There were 20 more for ballot questions—such as birth control—but only 14 were in use.

To vote for a candidate, one simply pushed the correct lever from a horizontal position to a vertical one—if he could find the right lever.

On Beacon Hill, in the Boston University gym on Chestnut Street, the folks didn't have very much trouble. Nearly half of them had come out previously to have the instrument demonstrated, and a typical comment was that of Mrs. Edward A. Taft, who voted in the uniform of a Red Cross mobile canteen worker, and said, "It's simple enough. You want a man, and just push a little knob. I should think they'd have installed such machines long ago."

Average Two Minutes

The average time taken in the booth was about two minutes. J. J. Noonan, the Warden, and John Reilly, the Assistant Registrar and Instructor, said that in the forenoon things ran very smoothly.

Officer Edward J. Merrigan from Station 4, who was on duty, was particularly enthusiastic because there would be no long counting session tonight, the results would be read directly off the machine. "That's where we cops get a break," he said.

In Ward 3, at the Brandeis Vocational High School, the voters had a little more trouble. Warden Louis Weiner said some of the more elderly folk couldn't find their candidates, and many voters spent five to ten minutes in the booth.

Here, however, it developed that only about 100 of the 700 registered voters had taken the trouble to come down to the booth ahead of time for instruction

In both precincts, the warden had several miniature machines for demonstration purposes. In the Beacon Hill precinct, where Mr. Reilly was demonstrating, he would start—as often as not—with, "Now if you want to vote the straight Republican ticket. . . ." Across the way, Mr. Weiner would say, "Here are the Democratic candidates. Now if these are the ones you favor. . . ."

Election Commissioners estimate that it would cost Boston about $1,000 for each machine they installed in the 389 precints, and that each precinct would need three or four, making the total cost something over $1,000,000. They pay for themselves in time savings, however, over a relatively short period of years.

Vermont Voters Go to the Polls At End of 'Speechless' Drive

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 3—As Vermonters went to the polls today to elect State officers and a representative to Congress, there ended a campaign, if the lack of pre-election political activity could be terned as such, seldom, if ever, paralleled in Vermont political history.

The Republican party in power, through its State committee, named a slate of official incumbents who were duly nominated in the September primary. The Democratic party followed suit, and then candidates of both parties sat back and awaited the decision of the electorate. So far as the most keen-eyed observer has been able to learn not a single political speech was delivered by any of the candidates of either party.

Gov. William H. Wills, Republican nominee for a second term in office, attended strictly to the mass of gubernatorial business which has piled up by reason of the war emergency. Nor was there any vocal opposition from his Democratic opponent for the governorship, Park H. Pollard of Cavendish.

Leaders of both parties, however, showed increasing concern as election day approached, over the certainty of a light vote.

Ignoring the truism, that the best assurance of a heavy attendance at the polls is a good stiff fight, political leaders contented themselves with last-minute attempts to whip up flagging interest with appeals to the electorate to "get out and vote." To this end, Governor Wills devoted a couple of radio speeches, while Fletcher Plumley, his secrtary of Civil and Military Affairs and, incidentally, the son of Representative Charles A. Plumley, who seeks to retain his seat in Congress, came up with a variation of the old chain letter.

Mr. Plumley sent out 100 postcards to as many prominent Vermonters, asking them to send out five similar cards to five of their friends, and so on. The message contained on the post cards was this: "With liberty and freedom under assault all over the world, I pledge I will not by failing to exercise my right to vote, give aid and comfort to the enemy nor to those who desire to see our form of government fail and fall."

Little interest was evident in the referendum which will decide whether or not women will serve as jurors. As the referendum query is worded if a majority of the ballots are "Yes," women will begin this service on Feb. 1, under the statute passed by the last session of the General Assembly and which contained the referendum qualification.

With the Democrts haying, in effect, permitted the election to go by default, political observers can see nothing but a Republican victory in this traditionally Republican State.

Tax Losses

With an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 persons having left the State, either as the result of the demands of the armed services, or the higher pay offered by defense industries, many Vermont communities are becoming concerned over looming tax losses. As a result tax collecting agencies of these towns and cities are giving particular attention to the collection of "back taxes." These, in many communities, run into the thousands of dollars, and are viewed, if collectable, as one means of bolstering an anticipated sharp drop in revenue.

While not typical, perhaps, of all Vermont towns and cities, the condition in Burlington to a certain extent shows the trend. Approximately 5,300 persons in Vermont's Queen City failed to pay their 1942 poll taxes on the due date, according to a report made to the city council by the city constable. In Burlington, the individual poll tax amounts to $5.50, including $2.50 which goes into the old-age assistance funds. In addition, unpaid personal property and real estate taxes, some of which have accumulated heavy interest charges over the years, now run into the many thousands of dollars.

Burlington, like many other Vermont municipalities, has in the past hesitated to resort to extreme legal measures in order to realize these taxes. But many communities, now have reached a point "where something has got to be done," in view of the slow payment of currently due taxes and the non-payment of those already in arrears.

Although not within his immediate jurisdiction, State Commissioner of Taxes Erwin M. Harvey, has long been a proponent of sharp action to reduce tax revenue losses. Many town tax collectors are now coming around to his view, and the concensus of opinion seems to be that tax sales methods, seldom used in the past, will become more frequent.

Mr. and Mrs. Casey Vote

Associated Press

Representative Casey Runs Again—for Senator

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, and Mrs. Casey cast their ballots at Clinton.

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Shift of Manpower Placed On Basis of Persuasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — The confused manpower picture in the United States began to take more definite shape today with White House receipt of a war manpower committee's recommendation for centralization and further trial of indirect Government control.

Instead of advising compulsory assignment of men to jobs such as in effect in England and other fully mobilized countries, the labor-management policy committee appointed by War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, recommended that the United States use a persuasion method of getting men into jobs where they are most needed.

The committee is understood to have flatly turned down proposals for a compulsory national service act which Mr. McNutt has told Congress is "inevitable." Nevertheless, the War Manpower Chairman has described the committee report as "satisfactory" to him and sent it along to President Roosevelt without protest.

Wider Use of Controls

The labor-management policy group is headed by Arthur Fleming, Civil Service Commissioner. Management members are Conrad Cooper of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, and Randall Irwin of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Labor members are Frank Fenton of the American Federation of Labor and Clinton Golden of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. They were unanimous in their conclusions.

Wider use of Government controls already granted by Congress should be accompanied by a reorganization of manpower agencies that would put the selective service under the War Manpower Commission, the committee is understood to have told President Roosevelt.

If the committee's recommendations are followed, all employment would have to be cleared through the United States Employment Service or through union hiring halls, satisfactory to the War Manpower Commission. Pirating of essential workers away from other plants and recruiting in tight labor areas could thus be stopped.

Co-ordination Needed

With the Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission under a single head, orders could be issued for the drafting of men who refuse to obey U. S. Employment Service directives.

Mr. McNutt indicated at a press conference yesterday that local draft boards at the present time are not paying a lot of attention to the occupational deferment directives that have been issued so far by Selective Service at the request of the Manpower Commission. Local draft boards, he explained, are caught between the two fires of filling Army quota calls and following the occupational deferment directives.

More co-ordination between Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission would insure more proper division of manpower between the armed services and those needed in war industries and on the farm.

Another essential manpower leak that the labor-management committee advised plugging were voluntary enlistments. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, and Mr. McNutt have both advised the Army and Navy to stop taking volunteers, pointing out that these are often skilled workmen needed in war plants. President Roosevelt has thus far failed to heed their advice.

"Manning Tables"

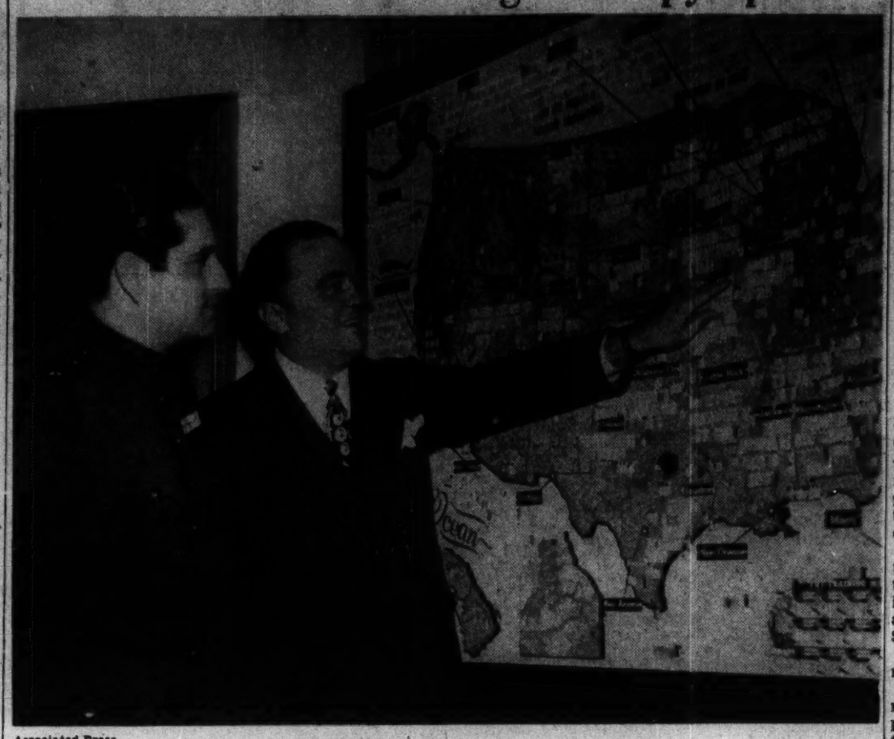
Resigned to the postponement of national service legislation at this time, Mr. McNutt yesterday announced a new manpower planning program that will involve the drawing up of "manning tables" by war industries. He indicated that all major war production plants will be required to schedule their manpower requirements as they do raw material needs.

Thousands of printed forms will be sent to war factories in the next 10 days with instructions to fill them out to show which men in their plants are indispensable and what their manpower needs will be in months to come.

The labor-management committee is understood not to have finally closed the door on the possibility of a national service act, but to have recommended its delay while further indirect methods of control are tried.

The full report was forwarded to the White House without comment from the War Manpower Commission. If its conclusions are to be made public, the President will do it, Mr. McNutt said.

F. B. I. Head Puts Finger on Spy Spots



Associated Press

Cuban Spy Catcher Sees How U. S. Does It

When Gen. Manuel Benitez (left), National Police Chief of Cuba, came to the United States to swap ideas on netting Axis spies and saboteurs, J. Edgar Hoover (right), Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, took him in hand and explained G-men methods and showed him the FBI spy map. General Benitez is head of the organization which ferreted out an Axis spy named Luning. The work included the digging out of a nest of spies that were thought to have been the source of information given to German U-boats operating in the Caribbean on the movements of shipping.

Both Parties File Campaign Expenditures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Reports filed with the House of Representatives disclosed that the Democratic National Committee disbursements from Jan. 1 to Oct. 29 amounted to $503,278.33, while the Republican National Committee spent $116,301.29 during the same period.

The Democratic Committee said $110,836.141 of its disbursements were for obligations incurred before Jan. 1, 1942.

Receipts of the Democratic Committee since Jan. 1, reports disclosed, amcunted to $528,580.30, while the Republican Committee received $126,811.09 in the same period. Virtually all revenues of the two committees were from contributions.

The Democratic Committee said that on Oct. 29 its unpaid obligations amounted to $94,022.24, that its balance on hand was $29,732.72 and that it had loans receivable of $7,500.

The Republican Committee listed no unpaid obligations.

A Democratic Committee spokesman told newspaper men that after paying off old debts the Committee's principal disbursements included $100,000 to the Congressional Campaign Committee, $15,000 to the Senatorial Campaign Committee, approximately $125,000 rebated to state party organizations, and the remainder principally for publicity, office expenses, and salaries of Committee employees.

U. S. and Chile Agree on Need For Mutual Hemispheric Aid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The rapid action by the Chilean Government in recently rounding up and prosecuting Axis agents has brought great satisfactioon in Washington, it was learned reliably last night.

At the same time it was disclosed that President Roosevelt in replying to the Chilean protest over Undersecretary Sumner Welles' Oct. 8 address in Boston, Mass., had told Rodolfo Michels, the Chilean Ambassador, that the subversive activities in Chile referred to by Mr. Welles could not be disputed.

Further, it was disclosed that Ambassador Michels has recently informed the United States that there is no agreement with Argentina regarding foreign policy and that his country would pursue a completely independent line of action.

Since then it has become generally known that on June 30, United States Ambassador Bowers gave the Chilean Government for its secret information a full and detailed statement covering the most dangerous features of Axis activities in Chile.

The Boston speech brought the charge from Dr. Ernesto Barros Jarpa, the then Chilean Foreign Minister, that Mr. Welles' assertions had offended the national dignity of Chile and Ambassador Michels personally protested to President Roosevelt. Argentina through diplomatic channels also registered a protest.

It was disclosed last night that President Roosevelt's reply to the Chilean envoy, not previously made public although the Chilean Government was given authority to publish the reply sometime ago, covered these four points:

1. That Mr. Welles' speech contained no accusation that the Chilean Government or its authorized representatives were participating in or sponsoring Axis agents' activities in Chile detrimental to the security of the hemisphere.

2. The facts set forth in Mr. Welles' address referring to subversive activities in Chile could not be disputed;

3. That Mr. Roosevelt thought the visit of President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile to the United States would be useful in the highest degree in the interests of both countries and that when President Rios came to Washington he (President Roosevelt) would personally give the Chilean Chief Executive many additional details regarding the scope and character of the activities to which Mr. Welles had referred which would show the seriousness of the danger of these activities to the defense and interests of the Western Hemisphere;

4. That President Roosevelt hoped very much indeed that President Rios would be able to make the visit and that when he came to Washington the two chiefs of state could sit down like brothers together and discuss all fundamental problems in which the two countries were vitally interested.

The projected visit of the Chilean President, which had been all arranged, was postponed immediately after Mr. Welles' speech.

Knox and Davis Explain Gap In Divulging Naval Losses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, jointly issued a statement today declaring that the Navy Department had made public "as much as they knew, as soon as they knew it" regarding the sinking of a United States Aircraft Carrier in the South Pacific Oct. 26.

The Navy has not identified the carrier, announcing its name would not be revealed until the next of kin of those lost had been notified. The Navy said most of its complement was believed saved.

Mr. Davis, on Oct. 28, in an address in New York said that all sinkings of major United States naval vessels up to noon of that day had been announced. The Navy announced Saturday, Oct. 31, that the aircraft carrier had been lost, after previously having been announced Oct. 26 as having been severely damaged.

Sunday, Nov. 1, Mr. Davis said he believed the Navy did not receive word of the actual sinking of the carrier until after he had made his statement on the previous Wednesday. He explained this was probably due to difficulties and restrictions on naval communications arising from battle conditions.

Today's joint statement said "it was not until Saturday morning" that the Navy heard it had been found impossible to get the damaged carrier to port, and that word of the loss was announced Saturday afternoon though "it was not until Sunday morning" that information was received of the time the carrier was actually sent to the bottom by United States forces.

"If there has been any error," the statement said, "it has been in the direction of telling the enemy of the loss of a ship which he may possibly not have known to have been more than heavily damaged; but not in the direction of withholding news from the American people."

The text of the joint statement follows:

The difficulties and delays in obtaining exact information from naval operations in the Pacific are illustrated in the case of the United States Aircraft Carrier which was reported in the Navy communiqué 169 of Oct. 26 as "severely damaged," and whose sinking was announced on Saturday night.

It was recognized in Washington, from receipt of the first reports, that it might be impossible to bring her to port, and orders were issued to sink her if this could not be done. But the endeavor was being made, and it was not until Saturday morning that the Navy Department received reports which made it certain that that endeavor had been abandoned.

"Loss of the ship was accordingly announced that night; but it was not until Sunday morning that positive information was received of the time, the circumstances, and even the fact that she had been sent to the bottom by our own ships, after it proved impossible to salvage her.

"There were similar delays in receiving reports of the damage inflicted on the enemy in this engagement, which took place on Sunday, Oct. 25 (Washington time).

"Damage to two enemy carriers was reported to the Navy on Tuesday, and announced to the public in a Communiqué No. 171. The retirement of the enemy fleet made it seem probable that he had suffered much heavier damage, but full details were not received by the Navy Department until Sunday afternoon, and were then announced in Communiqué No. 177.

"Ships operating at sea in proximity to the enemy used their communication facilities sparingly, and mostly for operational purposes; reports in detail must wait to be received, collated, and then sent in to Washington when the pressure of immediate emergency is removed.

"With regard to the sinking of this aircraft carrier, the Navy Department and the Office of War Information have told the public as much as they knew, as soon as they knew it. If there has been any error, it has been in the direction of telling the enemy of the loss of a ship which he may possibly not have known to have been more than heavily damaged; but not in the direction of withholding news from the American people.

"Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Elmer Davis, Director of War Information."

British Execute Subject as Traitor In German Employ

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Duncan Alexander Croall Scott-Ford, a British subject, was executed today in Wandsworth Prison for treachery, the Home Office announced.

Scott-Ford was a British merchant seaman who made regular trips between Britain and Lisbon, Portugal.

In Lisbon, the announcement said, he was approached by a German agent and for payment of $72 supplied secret information concerning the British merchant fleet, movements of convoys between Lisbon and Britain, weather conditions, and aircraft protection. He also promised additional data, the Home Office said.

"When Scott-Ford returned on a second visit to Lisbon with the information he had collected, the Germans threatened they would expose him to British authorities unless he continued to perform further services, to collect more valuable information, and to undergo greater risks in their interest," the announcement said.

After his arrest, Scott-Ford admitted associating with German spies and making notes at the request of German agents, the Home Office said. He also admitted that he "toured public houses, mixing with fellow seamen and members of the services in order to pump them for information in their possession," it was said.

He was convicted Oct. 16 at a secret trial and did not appeal the capital punishment sentence.

BONDS OR TAXES

We are going to win the war with:

MEN——Our men in the armed forces are doing their job.

MINUTES—Let us make every minute work for victory.

MONEY——Our Government must have more money.

MUNITIONS—Production miracles are being performed by American Industry.

MORALE——The morale in the armed forces and on the home front is excellent.

★ ★ ★

We have the choice of making the soundest investment in the world through the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps, or of facing further increases in taxes.

We can choose—either more War Bonds or more tax receipts.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Laura Owens Navy Wives Club Sponsor of 'Cheerful Letters'

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Write Cheerful Letters" is more than a slogan to Laura Owens Navy Wives Club No. 34. It sounds the keynote of the Club's purpose, namely to give the wives of the enlisted men in the United States Navy cheerful things to write about.

The Club, a unit of the national organization of Navy Wives, was started with just five members a year ago last April. Mrs. Owens, for whom it was named, the wife of Capt. Charles T. Owens, U. S. N., was its sponsor and continues her active work with the now very active members—almost 100 of them.

The major project of the Club is its Salvage Shop at 226 Main Street, Charlestown. Although in a noisy and rather dismal location right under the El, there is nothing dismal about the shop or the young women who give their time as volunteers to keep it going. It is a busy place where used clothing, furniture, kitchenware, and all sorts of things for household use are brought in every day and sold almost as fast as received.

'Cheerful Letter'

The proceeds go directly towards the "Cheerful Letter" part of the Club's slogan. They are used to give aid to wives of enlisted men of the Navy in any emergency in which they may need it. And there are no strings tied to this aid. An emergency need is all that is required to have it forthcoming, without an inch of red tape to delay it.

No one knows better than the young wives whose husbands serve their country on the high seas and on foreign shores, what it means to a man to have the assurance that, in case his wife were suddenly in need of any assistance, there would be friends at hand on whom she could call. And those wives whose husbands are in the lower pay brackets of the military services also know how many times just such situations can arise, especially in wartime. That's the reason for the Salvage Shop.

A Navy wife may, for instance, hurry from California to Massachusetts when she learns that she can spend a few weeks or even a few days with her husband. Perhaps, in her haste, she has not remembered that, because of the difference in climate, the children's clothes will not be warm enough. In any case, she may not have ready money with which to buy new. When she arrives, the Club helps out, providing either the clothing or the cost of it. There are countless other unexpected needs that arise.

Layettes also are given when new babies are expected. Boston Bundles for America contributes beautifully-made little garments which form the nucleus for each layette and the Club supplements these with other articles which make it as complete a one as any mother could wish.

Used Clothing

From New England Bundles for America, the Club receives quantities of fine used clothing, some of which is distributed directly to members who have use for it, and the rest sold to add funds for the Club's work. Individuals, too, may and do contribute, sending bundles to the Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown, marked "For Navy Wives."

Mrs. Harold E. Peters, of Malden, is President of the Club and Manager of the Salvage Shop; Mrs. Genevieve Harris, of East Boston, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Margaret Empoliti, Treasurer.

In addition to providing Navy wives with ready help in time of special need, the Club also offers a friendly welcome to them when they arrive as strangers in Boston. Every Thursday, they meet for luncheon—a simple one where they bring their own sandwiches and the Club serves the dessert—at the Navy Y. M. C. A. in Charlestown.

The "Y" not only gives them a room for these meetings but also accords them the use of the gymnasium and the swimming pool on that day. Besides this, it gave them the racks and shelves for their Salvage Shop and pays the light bill for them, proving itself the best kind of a big brother to the Club.

Mrs. Owens meets with the members every Thursday and is frequently at the shop. And any of the young women will tell you that, whenever a problem arises, they know they can turn confidently to her and be sure of prompt help in solving it.

By a Staff Photographer

Navy Wives at Salvage Shop

At the Salvage Shop of the Laura Owens Navy Wives Club No. 34, 226 Main Street, Charlestown. Left to right: Mrs. Laura Owens, wife of Capt. Charles T. Owens, U. S. N., and sponsor of the Club; Mrs. Margaret Empoliti, Store Manager and Treasurer; Mrs. Genevieve Harris, Corresponding Secretary.

Wellesley Fund's Goal Is $13,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 3—With "Join the Services" as its slogan, the Wellesley College Service Fund, a student community chest, is striving to reach its goal of $13,000 for the 1942-43 college year.

The Service Fund has sought this year to change its program of appropriations to meet changes caused by the war. More money has been allotted to war relief organizations and less to unemployment agencies, the demands of which have been reduced by increased employment in defense industries, and to certain foreign schools closed for the duration. One of the foreign colleges, Yenching, Wellesley's sister college in China, now in exile, will receive the largest single appropriation, $3,700.

Doll Collectors to Hear Talk by Miss May E. Day

"American Portrait Dolls and Their Makers" will be the subject of a talk by Miss May E. Day at the annual meeting of The Doll Collectors of America tomorrow, Mrs. Earle E. Andrews of Winchester, President, will preside. Annual reports will be read and there will be an election of officers. The meeting begins at 2 p. m. at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street.

Arlington Club Plans Symposium Of Pan America

A Pan-American Symposium, patterned after the one presented at the General Federation covention in Texas, will feature the Arlington Woman's Club's Home Talent Day on Thursday. Miss Edith N. Winn will preside at the forum, which is to be held in the Robbins Memorial Town Hall at 2 p. m.

Mrs. L. E. A. Smith will cover the international relations angle, Mrs. Harold Wood will discuss economic problems and achievements, and Mrs. Fred U. Wyman will speak on educational and cultural relations. Questions from the audience will be welcomed.

The Music Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Norman Griffin, will present a South American Fantasy, with seven soloists and a chorus of 25, all member of the Club. The soloists are Mrs. Frank Carlson, Mrs. Carl Markey, Mrs. Arthur Mansfield, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. David Shute, Mrs. Marcus Sorensen, and Mrs. Wilmer Starkey.

B. & M. Seeks to Drop Bedford to Concord Line

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to adandon 3.85 miles of line from Bedford to Concord, Middlesex County, Mass. The application said the territory was served by another line.

Art Combined With Walking

They wonder why they didn't think of it before. Members of the Art Committee of the West Roxbury Women's Club, that is. After Thursday they'll have another item to chalk up on the credit side of the gasoline-shortage ledger. A walking tour to study the examples of art they've been passing by with hardly a glance for lo these many years.

The group will assemble promptly at 1:30 p. m. in front of St. Theresa's Church. After studying that church's Gothic architecture, they will move along to the Unitarian Church, stopping on the way at the La Grange Street cemetery to look up some gravestones which are of historical if not artistic interest.

At the Unitarian Church, besides a stained glass window of great beauty, there is a Communion Plate to be looked at, which is from the original First Unitarian Church in Eliot Square, Roxbury. After visiting another church or two, the group will board a street car—concession to time, of course—and visit the Reynolds Studio where they will have the pleasure of viewing the apse window of stained glass which has been completed for the National Cathedral at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Henry P. Moore is chairman of the Art Committee. Its members are looking forward to an afternoon of art—and exercise.

Hub Needlewomen Finding Time For Fancy Embroidery

In spite of all their war relief sewing and knitting, women are still finding time to ply their needles in the peaceful pastime of embroidery. Already intricately worked needle-point and crewel embroideries are being received by the Needlework Committe of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union for its twelfth annual Loan Exhibition of Contemporary Needlework to be held in Perkins Hall from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5.

Boston needlewomen of amateur standing and those from other parts of the country have been invited to send in needle-point pieces and crewel embroideries to the committee. No professional work will be accepted.

Mrs. Kennard Winsor is chairman of the committee, which also includes Mrs. Alexander S. Neilson, vice-chairman, Mrs. W. A. Burnham, Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Mrs. Sewell Cabot, Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Mrs. B. Preston Cutler, Mrs. Frederic D. Huntington, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. Ronald Lyman, Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley, Mrs. Henry G. Vaughan, Mrs. Roger S. Warner, Mrs. Edward R. Warren, Mrs. Rudolph Weld.

Mlle. Curie Talk On Theaters of War

Mlle. Eve Curie will make her first local appearance at Symphony Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 8:15 p. m. under the auspices of the Women's City Club. Discussing "Theaters of War: India, China, and Russia," Mlle. Curie will give her impressions, gained in her recent North Africa to Chungking trip, of such important world figures as Mohandas K. Gandhi, Nehru, Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, and Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell.

Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Club president, heads the committee which is bringing Mlle Curie here. Her assistants include Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, Mrs. George Lytton, Miss Rebekah Hobbs, Miss Lucile Huber, Miss Elinor Hughes, Mrs. George Judd, Mrs. Frank H. Stewart and Mrs. Edward Bowditch Watson, who are members of the Activities Committee; Mrs. Joel Goldthwait, and Mrs. Edwin F. Melvin.

Russian Relief Bazaar Planned

A bazaar in behalf of Russian War Relief will be held in the Ritz Plaza ballroom, 218 Huntington Avenue, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Among its sponsors are Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Mrs. Alexander Samoiloff, and Mrs. Bruce C. Hopper.

The merchandise, all of it new, is being donated by leading wholesalers and manufacturers and will be sold at factory prices. Dresses, shoes, groceries, dry goods, period furniture, gifts, and paintings by famous artists will be on sale.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Soldiers' and Sailors' program.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Science.
7:50 p. m.—Sports for U. S. Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
8:30 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.79mc (Closes)

8:30 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
10:00 p. m.—English Program.
10:30 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Documents on Oldest Court In United States on Display

Historic documents on the nation's oldest court, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, are on display in the State Library in connection with the 250th anniversary being celebrated Nov. 21 here.

Other displays and a distinguished group of speakers are being arranged to honor an institution epitomizing the nation's development of an independent judiciary; even greater significance in Massachusetts' highest tribunal is seen by those who believe the American form of government has evolved into "judicial supremacy," beyond the original division of powers equally between executive, legislative, and judicial.

In any event, intimate glimpses of the jockeying of these three interests into positions now known are provided in the documents in the Library in the State House.

Founded in 1692

Since its founding in 1692 as the "Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery," the tribunal has changed in name and jurisdiction, but has not ceased to administer justice regularly, points out the Massachusetts Bar Association, whose special committee is steering the anniversary program.

Even prior to its founding, the documents trace indirect beginnings of the Court, covering wide aspects of all colonial government in New England, including Nova Scotia. Anyone perusing the documents can profit from such tangent information as why Massachusetts still calls its modern legislature a "General Court," and why there is an executive council to the Governor, and why the Lieutenant Governor doesn't preside over the upper house—comprising a system without parallel in any other state or "commonwealth."

The late Chief Justice Albert Mason of the Court once wrote, as basic to a comprehension of Massachusetts' judicial history, that "we term the process, by which the several functions of government are differentiated and perfected, evolution, because we are accustomed to the thought that man, individually and collectively, is created with all his possible powers and attainments inherent, to be evolved or brought out by culture and training.

"Perhaps a more accurate conception of the fact is the thought of man as perpetually receiving life from an infinite source, in the measure of his capacity and willingness to receive it, which capacity and willingness grows by means of the faithful use of the feeble powers first given, and thus that progress is by involution rather than by evolution."

In the welter of modern laws and regulations, this potential of the individual is sometimes lost sight of, so anyone browsing over the documents may become impressed with the oath given by judges in pre-court days of the charter; the oath, prominently calling upon an "everlasting God," contains no recognition of laws to be observed in administering criminal justice, or in determining the civil rights of parties, nor of any standard superior to the individual judgment and conscience of each early judge.

Intact During Revolution

Established in the days of the royal province, the Court, along with inferior ones, was continued by the State's Constitution of 1780, which provided that all officers under the "government and people of Massachusetts Bay" would continue to function during the Revolution, "to the end there may be no failure of justice or danger arise to the Commonwealth from a change of the form of government."

As an indication of the storms which the Court weathered, the list of justices shows that four were "removed at Revolution," including the chief justice, Peter Oliver, but one, William Cushing, returned as chief justice in 1777 and resigned in 1789 on appointment to the new United States Supreme Court.

In addition to the State Library, there will be exhibits of varying scope and interest in the Old State House, the Boston Athenaeum, and the Thorndike Library of the Court in the Pemberton Square Courthouse.

Opening exercises will be held in the Court's room; speakers as announced by the Bar Association include: Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court, William D. Mitchell, former U. S. Attorney General; Judge Learned Hand of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals; and Governor Leverett Saltonstall, two of whose ancestors figure prominently in the Court's history.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.33mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from WRUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Delar

Vera Kelsey

Author of books on Brazil, first lecturer in the Brazilian Seminar series, open to public subscription, being held at the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, 205 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m.

More Symphony 'Friends' Sought

In an exceptionally urgent appeal for financial support, the Boston Symphony Orchestra announces that the organization is still short $119,054 to guarantee the current season, and that a drive is under way to boost the membership of Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to 3,000.

With no reservoir of unrestricted money on which to draw in times of emergency, a statement just released from the orchestra organization says that it must widen its basis of support in two ways.

The first, by increases in gifts from its present supporters. "More 'old friends' are needed who will make the measure of what they give this year—not what they have given before, but how much they can give to meet this year's emergency."

The second is by the addition of new contributors who will give anywhere from $5 up to $100 or more. To date, says the statement, 1,434 Friends have subscribed $63,938.

In order to stimulate interest in support of the orchestra, a finance committee is being formed from present membership of the "Friends."

Blue Food Stamps List for November

Blue food stamps, for use by persons receiving public aid, are good during November for the following foods:

Fresh apples, all fresh vegetables including Irish and sweet potatoes, shell eggs, corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (graham) flour.

Announcement by John H. Sullivan, State Supervisor of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, points out that the list is the same as that for October.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 4
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin Lahey, reporter.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Samovar Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers; quartet.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Bands.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."

W43B, Boston (44.3m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

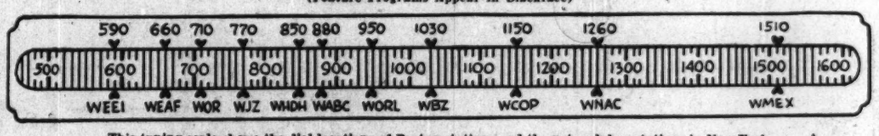
3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Network sports.
4:45 p. m.—Jack McLean's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
8:30 p. m.—Election Returns with Fulton Lewis, Jr.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Election Returns with Fulton Lewis, Jr.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Election Returns, with Fulton Lewis, Jr.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Election Returns, with Fulton Lewis, Jr.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Election Returns with Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and News analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—The English Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.63 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"Musical Jewels," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	'Three R's'; Variety Show	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	'Three R's'; Variety Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Political talk	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Jane Wyatt, Int.	U. S. Signal Corps	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo; organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee
4:30	Book talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Victory Front	News from Iceland; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Field Artillery Band	Dance Matinee
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Songs; 'Date'; 'Post'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	'Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert	Election Preview	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Concert; Political talk	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Korn Kobblers; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems; vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour; songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Musical Gems; vocalists	Dance orchestra	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review; Army activities, C'p Pickett, Va.	Boston School Com. Prm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Army-Navy "E" Award:	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	recorded	Dramatiztion
8:45	Bruce; music; news	comedy variety; guests	H. Heidt's Or.; Returns		"Romance in Music"
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.; Returns	News; Election Returns	Variety Hour
9:30	Election Returns	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	Orchestra; Election Returns;	Variety Hour
9:45	Election Returns	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber & Molly; Returns	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Variety Hour
10:00	Local Election Returns	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	Election Returns	Election Returns	Bob Hope Variety Show	Election Returns	P. Herman's Or.; Returns
10:30	Election Returns	Election Returns	Red Skelton; Harriet Hilliard; Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Paul Schubert, news	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
10:45	News; Rideout	Election Returns		Election Returns	Dick Robertson's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Election Returns;	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15	Election Returns to	Election Returns	John Barry	Election Returns, with	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30	3 a. m.	Election Returns	Music You Want	Fulton Lewis, Jr., and	Day's End; music
11:45	Returns to 3 a. m.	Election Returns	Music You Want	Dance Music to 3 a. m.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15	"Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Hit the Deck"; music	Military Band; News	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Honey; humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Donna & Her Don Juans	Organ Recital; Vocalists,	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News; Music; Talk	"Kick-Conga"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills"; drama	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Betty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Cheer Up Gang"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Nancy Martin, contralto	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Popular songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; drama	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, songs	Cowboy Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	"I'll Find My Way"	Lanny Ross, songs
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	"Sons of Pioneers"	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Broadcast	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Talk; Boston Police Dept	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30	"We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	Guiding Light; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leona Vanni, soprano
2:45	"Pepper Young's"	U. S. Treasury Program	Hymn recital	Sports Comments	News report
3:00	David Harum	"Three R's"; Variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Joseph Regatchev-	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	sky, tenor; orch.	Organ recital	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee; popular
4:15	Ray Scott's Orch.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Across the Footlights	recordings
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Network sports	Dance Matinee; popular
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	recordings
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Songs; 'Date'; 'Post'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	"Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	U. S. Treasury Show	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory; talk
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	"Easy Aces"; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Interview	Pianists; songs	"Forsy and Bess" Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Network program	John Barry, comment	"Your Army"
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sixing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Manning; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	"The Barries"; songs	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	The Broadway Band-
8:45	Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	wagon
9:00	Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Tchai-
9:15	kansas Traveler"	Music Society	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	kowsky's Symphony No.
9:30	Lionel Barrymore;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Merton Gould's Orch.;	6, B minor
9:45	"Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Mlle. Modiste"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30	Treasure Isle	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Treasury Star Parade	Local sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Rita Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15	B. Goodman's Or.	Newscast	March to Victory	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Day's End; News

LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

". . . AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, . . . CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS . . .

ALONG FREEDOM'S TRAILS

30 Articles, Daily Beginning Nov. 5, 1942

by R. H. MARKHAM

in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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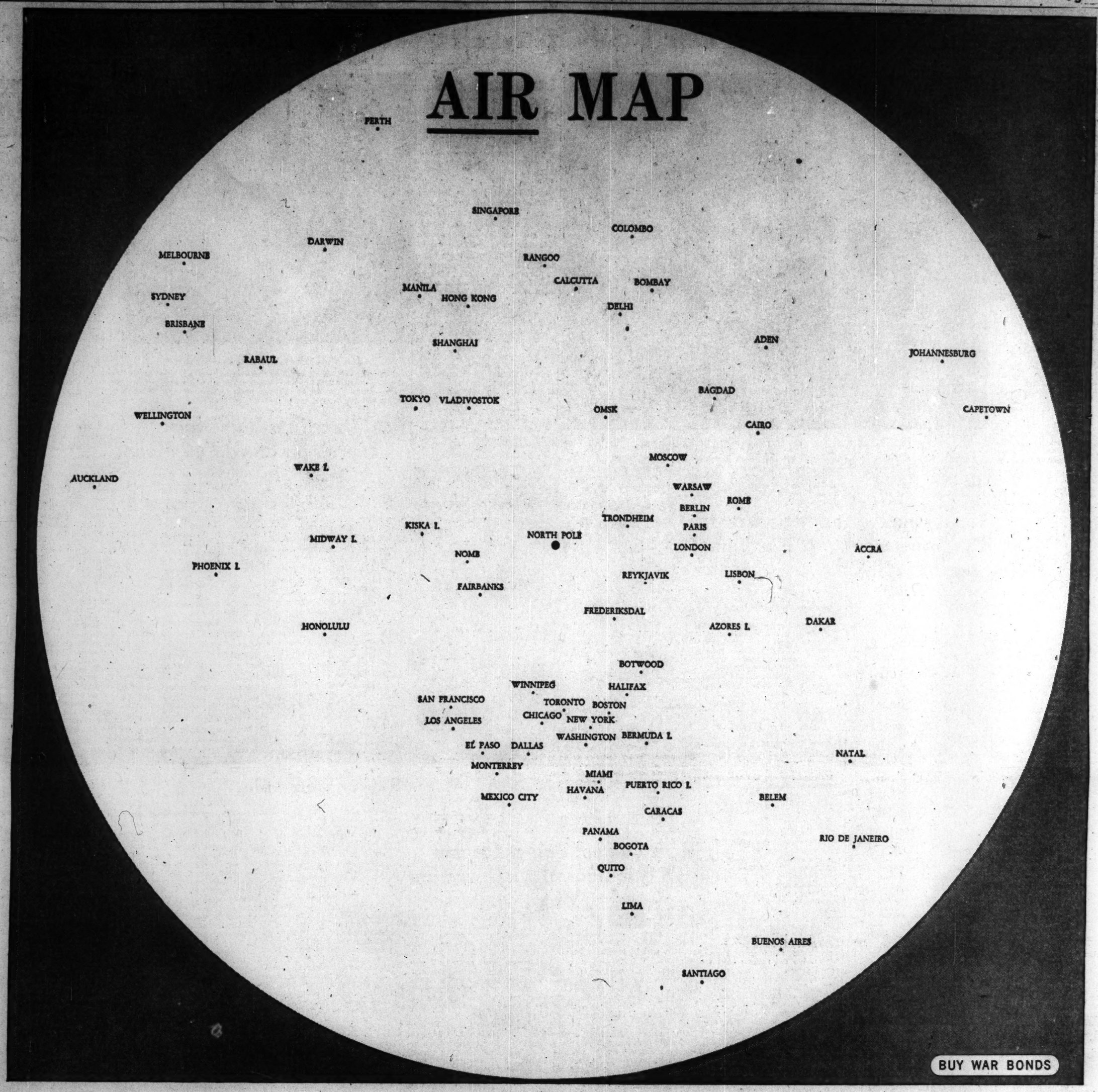

THE WAR is forcing great changes in the lives of people all over the earth. Some are temporary; others will remain.

The greatest permanent change will result from the increasing use of air as a realm for transportation. Therefore unnumbered millions of persons are re-studying geography.

But there is no map of the invisible air.

* * *

The land and sea miles that separate places remain the same. But airplanes cancel the surface barriers and change the proximity of places. Inevitably, as all peoples continue to become closer neighbors, they will have a more direct influence upon each other. No phase of our lives will be immune to the effects of this new propinquity.

* * *

The air map above shows nothing but the names and locations of places. As our guide we use a polar projection map.

Next, we remove all surface "pictures" of lands and waters, in order to emphasize the essence of what aviation means. Air is not divided into many different parts as are continents and oceans. Air is one unit, boundaryless and universal.

* * *

Air is much larger than all waters and lands combined, and is available, alike to all inland and coastal places, everywhere. *Therefore we believe air is the dominant realm for transportation.* We know that there will always be need for ships, trains and motor vehicles, but we believe that the relative value and effectiveness of all surface methods will be determined according to how well we *use* what only air transportation makes possible.

Fortunately for our nation's war effort, the United States has the world's greatest system of Airlines. As one part of their war-work, they are operating numerous new routes to many foreign lands. Another part is the maintenance of an even better air transportation service on the home production front. Great as are these contributions to date, in order to win, Air Transportation must shoulder much more of the war burden.

* * *

But our air efforts must not relax with victory. Immediate development and expansion of America's aviation is necessary also in order to protect our nation at the Peace Conference. Then, either we will be *dominant* in the air —or we will be *dominated* in the post-war, air-world.

A. N. KEMP
President
American Airlines, Inc.

AMERICAN AIRLINES *Inc.*

ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS UNITING CANADA, U. S. A. AND MEXICO

Right of Italians to Use Their Boats in Fishing Activities Goes Into Effect

Coast Guard To Supervise Their Return

Restrictions against Italian nationals using their boats in fishing activities were lifted today, at which time an amendment to anchorage regulations changing the status of Italian nationals from enemy aliens to aliens was published in the Federal Register, it was announced jointly by Congressmen John W. McCormack and Joseph E. Casey.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney at Boston, said today that Coast Guard Captains of the Port "may permit vessels to sail having aboard aliens of Italian nationality, provided they have no criminal record, and provided that they are not suspected of subversive activities. The change in regulations gives wide discretion to the Captains of the Port for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding the interests and safety of the United States."

Commander Frank M. Meals, Captain of the Port of Boston, commenting on the lifting of restrictions against Italian fishermen, said today: "Any Italian fisherman with a clean record can go fishing once more."

A crew list must be presented to the Captain of the Port by the skippers of all vessels before leaving the Harbor, he stated. If all the names on the list are approved by the Captain of the Port, the vessel may proceed at once to the fishing grounds.

Coast Guard identification cards now held by Italians, which are stamped "enemy alien" do not prohibit such persons from pursuing their calling, Commander Meals said. Any person wishing to change this classification from enemy alien to alien may apply to the Coast Guard Office at 40 Central Street and have the change made.

Several days ago, Mr. McCormack and Mr. Casey telegraphed Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, urging immediate steps to allow Italian fishermen to engage in fishing activities again. The classification "enemy alien" had been removed on orders of President Roosevelt through Attorney General Francis Biddle, restoring to Italians who had been in this country for a period of years the majority of privileges they enjoyed previous to Pearl Harbor and the subsequent outbreak of war between the United States and Italy.

Fishermen who are unnaturalized, however, were not permitted to resume fishing because of a Navy order of last March forbidding enemy aliens aboard any vessel, although many of them had sons who were citizens of this country by birth, and who are now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

The decision to lift the ban was sent to the Congressmen by Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard at Washington, who informed the Congressmen that Secretary Knox had requested him to reply to the original telegram asking immediate action to lift the ban.

By a Staff Photographer

A Corner of Wiggins Old Tavern at Northampton, Mass.

Lewis N. Wiggins, owner of the Tavern, now turned over exclusively to the Navy Waves at the United States Naval Training School at Smith College, pauses at one of the huge fireplaces in the Tavern to demonstrate the uses of early American cooking utensils. He has one of the finest collections of these articles in the country. At left: The old sign which hangs above the Tavern door, one of the choicest possessions of the popular innkeeper.

17 Interned By Japanese Are From N. E.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 137 American civilians, including 16 New Englanders, interned by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands, believed to be at Santa Tomas University in Manila.

The number of New Englanders, by States, were: Connecticut, one; Main, four; Massachusetts, nine; New Hampshire, one, and Rhode Island, one. No Vermonters were named in the list.

Those interned, listed by States, with next of kin, were:

Connecticut

Larsen, Christian A.—Mrs. Orson Kilburn, sister-in-law, Southport.

Maine

Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey P.—Mrs. Leslie D. Aames, mother, Camden.
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles — Mrs. William McKay, sister, North Jay.

Massachusetts

Avery, William—Mrs. C. W. Avery, wife, North Quincy.
Corliss, F. W.—P. F. Corliss, father, Brighton.
Dewitt, Clyde A.—Mrs. Robert Rankin, daughter Boston.
Hoyt, Edmund H.—Mrs. Edmund H. Hoyt, wife, Malden.
Marx, Herbert J.—H. J. Marx, Sr., father, Holyoke.
Miles, Daniel W.—Frank Miles, Norwood.
Mydans, Carl—William E. Mydans, brother, Brookline.
Richards, Everett S. and wife—C. L. Richards, brother, Springfield.

New Hampshire

Johnson, Fred A.—E. C. Johnson, brother, Berlin.

Rhode Island

Turner, Mrs. A. W.—Mrs. Florence Turner, mother-in-law, Apponaug.

Famous Wiggins Old Tavern At Northampton Joins Navy

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To some people it was just Sunday. But to the throng gathered at the famous Wiggins' Old Tavern at Northampton, it was more than that. It was a day of farewell. The Tavern was joining the Navy.

Another famous New England landmark had relinquished civilian service "for the duration." World famous for its cuisine, the Tavern is now dishing out "chow" to Waves at the U. S. Naval Training School at Smith College.

Lewis N. Wiggins, the genial innkeeper, heard the farewell serenades as the echoes soared to his suite in the adjoining hotel. When he tells about it now, a mist glistens in his eyes and there's a tightness in his throat.

It was hard seeing the Tavern go "into the service," saying goodbye to old friends, but the spontaneous tribute to that one night will go a long way to help compensate for the lean years ahead, he says soberly, still moved by the memory of it.

Waiting Line

For two weeks there had been a long waiting line at the Tavern dining room. That Sunday of October 4 was, as Mr. Wiggins describes it, "the Grand Finale." And he said it with capitals.

"There was a Tavern in the Town, in the Town," said the Smith Girls. Table after table picked up the chorus. Navy Waves in their trim blue uniforms. Navy officers at the School, and scores of just folks from all around the countryside. Song after song boomed against the old rafters, until the crowd demanded the personal appearance of the innkeeper and his wife.

It went on for three hours, Mr. Wiggins reminisced softly.

"A lot of people will miss you," we remarked. "And I'll miss a lot of people," he replied quickly. To the last he had hoped to keep part of the Tavern, at least, open to the public.

But it didn't seem to work out. "I didn't see how I could do justice to the public and serve the Navy properly at the same time," he explained simply. "I thought it over, and it seemed to me my first duty was to Uncle Sam."

Memories of Past

All over the country, memories will stir at the news of the Tavern's closing. Lawrence Tibbett's autographed picture stands on a table in the Wiggins' living room. He has spent many days there.

Ethel Barrymore will regret the Tavern's retirement from public life, while applauding its patriotic service. "Bob" Ripley, of "believe-it-or-not," will wonder what has become of Mr. Wiggins' famous collection of oddities and antiques which Ripley often threatened to appropriate for his museum.

Will Rogers twice scrawled his name across the register. Movie actress Joan Bennett, Janet Gaynor are among the many thousands who have enjoyed the early American atmosphere and hospitality at the Inn.

Henry Morgenthau knows it well, as he made the inn and Tavern his headquarters when visiting his daughter while she was at Smith College.

Many Relics

Famous for its food and hospitality, the Tavern is also renown for Mr. Wiggins' collection of early American lighting and fireplace relics. In addition, he has one of the largest collection of Currier and Ives' portraits in the country.

One of his choicest possessions is the old 1786 Wiggins' Tavern sign which hangs over the door. He likes to tell the story of how he discovered it.

It was while he was on one of his many scouting expeditions through New England in search of antiques. It hung in front of a historic tavern in New Hampshire—a tavern operated at one time by Benjamin Wiggins, a distant relative.

How much? he asked the innkeeper. But it was not for sale. It belonged to Mrs. Larz Anderson, author, wife of the former ambassador to Belgium and Japan, and daughter of the late Commodore George Perkins of Boston.

Heard His Plea

Mr. Wiggins wrote to her. She was in Syria at the time. Six months later, when she returned, she invited Mr. Wiggins to her home, served him tea, listened to his plea "for permission to make a copy" of the old sign, but shook her head.

It was not for sale. "But," she added quickly, "I see that it means a great deal to you, and I will make you a present of it!"

Lewis Wiggins traces his New England ancestry back to the first Governor of New Hampshire, Thomas Wiggins, who was appointed by the King. The first Wiggins' homestead in America was a log cabin at Portsmouth Bay.

Unusual Rent May Be Fixed By Director

This is sixth and last in a series of articles answering questions with regard to Federal control of rents.

Special Relationships between landlord and tenant—Occasionally, because of unusual relationships between the landlord and tenant, the rent on the maximum-rent date may be substantially out of line with that charged for comparable housing accommodations in the area. In such case, the area rent director may fix a new maximum rent.

1. Q. The owner of a six-room house, rented the house to his son, and, wishing to help him financially, charged only $18 a month. This rent was in effect on the maximum-rent date. Later the son moved out. Must the owner still charge $18 a month when similar dwellings were bringing around $40 a month on the maximum-rent date?

A. No, the landlord is entitled to petition the area rent director to set a new maximum rent substantially in line with what similar houses were bringing on the maximum-rent date.

2. Q. In a similar case, the tenant wished to aid his father, who owned the property, and paid $75 a month for the house when similar houses on the maximum-rent date were renting for around $40. Does the maximum rent remain $75?

A. No, when a new tenant moves in he may petition the area rent director to set a new maximum rent.

Penalties—Under the Emergency Price Control Act, civil and criminal penalties are provided for those who violate or attempt to evade maximum-rent regulations.

1. Q. What are the criminal penalties?

A. The act provides a maximum fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for one year.

2. Q. What are the civil penalties?

A. The tenant, or the price administrator on his behalf, may, after Aug. 1, sue the landlord for $50 or treble the amount by which the rent exceeded the maximum rent, whichever is the greater, plus attorney's fees and costs as determined by the courts.

3. Q. May any other action be taken?

A. Yes, the rent director may obtain a court injunction to enforce payment of no more than maximum rents.

Rent Control Brings Stream Of Questions About Operation

Questions about rent control poured into the office of the Eastern Massachusetts defense-rental area at 10 Post Office Square, Boston, yesterday as regulations affecting 500,000 rent payers in the eastern part of the State became effective.

Although no announcement of the location of the office had previously been made, James H. Brennan, newly appointed rent director, reported that 410 visitors called in person and 200 others telephoned their inquiries.

"If you are a tenant you cannot pay more than the rent which was paid on March 1 for the place in which you now live," declared Mr. Brennan, "whether or not you occupied it on that date. If you are a landlord, you can accept no more than the rent which was paid on that date."

"I want to make plain," Mr. Brennan declared, "that this is not wishful thinking. This is a law, a federal law. It has teeth in it. Both tenant and landlord are absolutely forbidden to pay more or receive more rent than was paid on March 1."

The regulations apply to: houses, apartments, tenements, flats, lodging houses, hotels, roadside camps, boarding houses, trailer camps. It does not include low-income and war-housing projects sponsored by the Government.

Edgar J. Driscoll, Regional Rent Executive, explained, "Rents in federal housing projects have always been based on the tenants ability to pay. Now, many of these tenants are earning much more money than before. Consequently their rents have been increased. Those still in the low-income group are still paying correspondingly low rents."

Margaret Whittemore

Avery Oak Has Stood Through Nation's History

Under the branches of this great oak in Dedham, Mass., Redmen paused on their way to tribal powwows, colonials argued about taxes and citizens of the United States have witnessed their Nation's growth. A fine specimen in 1812, it was selected as good material for the stout frigate "Old Ironsides," but the $70 offer made by shipbuilders was rejected by the owner, William Avery. It is now owned by the Dedham Historical Society and is depicted on the town shield.

Photographed by Patty Stahr

It Happens Seven Times in 19 Years

Full moon on Nov. 22 is a rare "blue moon," occurring but seven times in 19 years. Not its color—which is the same as any other full moon—but its trouble to calendar makers, who get "the blues" trying to place it, may be the reason it is so named.

Just 'Once in a Blue Moon' There's an Extra Full Moon

"Once in a blue moon" occurs Nov. 22! Users of that phrase will be interested to know that the full moon rising that night is the one astronomers and more romantic amateurs among stargazers have dubbed "blue moon," causing the year to have 13 full moons instead of just one a month.

The cosmic timetable calls for seven blue moons to occur during each 19-year period. Just why the word "blue" was tagged onto that extra full moon is apparently not established in fact or legend, at least among the formal astronomers of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Harvard's observatory staff has announced an erudite quiz-kid game to be started on its bulletin board, where any member may post any explanation he may have run across in research or recreation.

The most the astronomers seem willing to agree on is that "blue" is used to connote that depressed feeling associated with "the blues," for calendar makers throughout the years have been troubled with the problem of where to insert that extra moon every two or three years.

Pending the outcome of the astronomers' search, an independent look into literary allusions brings to light data that are interesting if not exactly explanatory. H. L. Mencken's recent book on American quotations said the phrase "once in a blue moon" does not occur before the nineteenth century.

1528 Proverb

The Oxford Dictionary reports a proverb known in 1528 to suggest believing in an absurdity: "Yf they saye the mone is belewe, We must beleve that it is true." Also, the word occurred in 1529: "They woulde make men beleve . . . that ye Moone is made of grene chese."

In any event, the blue moon coming up Nov. 22 won't look any bluer than its thin-milk appearance at other times, so its naming can't be ascribed to a distinct coloring at this time.

Ordinarily there are 12 full moons in a year, three of which, before the time of our great-great-grand-fathers, were allotted to each of the four seasons. This year there happen to be 13 full moons.

Blue moons have caused the calendar makers a great deal of trouble. Sometimes they had to tuck it into one season and sometimes into another. Americans' English ancestors once had the moons named as follows: fall moons—the harvest moon, the hunter's moon, and the moon before Yule; winter moons—the moon after Yule, the wolf moon, and the Lenten moon. The first spring moon was called the egg moon. This was followed by the milk moon and the flower moon. The first moon of summer was known as the hay moon, to be followed by the grain moon and the fruit moon.

Harvest Moon

Astronomers recognize the full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox as the harvest moon. This full moon which occurs around Sept. 22 rises in northern latitudes about the same time every evening for several successive nights, and so helped the farmers in harvesting their crops long before floodlights were invented. The next full moon following the harvest moon occurs late in October or early November and is known as the hunter's moon. Because of peculiarities in the moon's orbit, this moon again rises but a little later each night for several nights a round, full moon, thus giving long moonlight nights.

The next full moon was known as the moon before Yule, occurring just before Christmas.

This year the harvest moon, the one nearest the autumnal equinox, occurred on Sept. 24, so the next moon, the hunter's moon, came on Oct. 24. The third of the autumnal moons falls on Nov. 22. This obviously is not the moon before Yuletide, as that occurs on Dec. 22, the Sunday before Christmas. To take care of this fourth moon in a season or the thirteenth moon in the year, the term "blue moon" was devised.

By another reckoning, some of the early calendar makers undoubtedly would have had the blue moon of 1942 injected into February. The placing of the blue moon causes all kinds of confusion. Fortunately, long since, calendar makers have given up trying to consider the moons as important dates, but romance seekers who like something different might well mark the full moon of Nov. 22. This at least would be one date that could happen only "once in a blue moon."

Gathering of C. I. O. Heads To Make Boston Labor Hub

Boston takes on tomorrow a brief new role as a national hub of organized labor.

The first of the labor meetings associated with the annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations then begins. The General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, one of the most influential unions in the country, goes into session here tomorrow.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated, is expected in Boston today. Mr. Hillman served as first labor spokesman of the National War Production Board, and was one of the original organizers of the C. I. O.

On Thursday, the General Executive Board of the C. I. O. meets here preparatory to convening of the National C. I. O. convention Nov. 9.

Friday noon, Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., is to address the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a members' luncheon. He will outline the purposes and policies of the C. I. O., its war pledges, and the place of labor in American economy.

The C. I. O. convention, which will open at the Hotel Statler Nov. 9, will be the largest labor meeting to be held in the United States this year. Usually the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor supplies a parallel event, but last month the A. F. of L. met in Toronto, Canada.

Delegates will be welcomed by the two local Co-chairmen of the Arrangements Committee, Francis F. Carmichael, New England C. I. O. Regional Director, and Joseph A. Salerno, Massachusetts State C. I. O. President. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will give the official welcome of the city.

The Reception Committee is headed by John Chupka of Worcester, State Director of the Textile Workers' Union.

Among events of next week will be a luncheon to Mrs. Philip Murray on Nov. 10, arranged by the Women's Auxiliary of the C. I. O.

C. I. O. Unions Now United In Boston Council

A new labor body of first importance has developed in Boston with the reorganization of the Greater Boston Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, according to C. I. O. leaders.

In consequence, the national C. I. O. Convention meeting here next week will find a more united local C. I. O. situation than has previously existed.

For the first time, major C. I. O. unions which had refrained from going into the Boston Council have now joined, and the C. I. O. is at last locally united.

Differences have been sidetracked in a general desire to serve the labor movement and the Government, C. I. O. union officials declared today.

Claiming 30,000 to 35,000 members, the Greater Boston Industrial Union Council will be interested in local and State legislation, and in the development of C. I. O. organization in this locality.

Labor Representation

These will be major objectives. The Council will also work for labor representation on all governmental bodies where labor is entitled to a place.

Somehow when the Boston Council was originally set up, the Communists captured the leadership, as they did in a number of other C. I. O. organizations over the country. Other and more powerful groups held back.

Finally so few unions remained in that the Council could not hold an election under its constitution. The task of reorganization was then turned over to the national headquarters of the C. I. O. at Washington. This attempted a new setup in the winter of 1941, but it did not prove satisfactory to the abstainers, and so the National C. I. O. recently tried again. This time the reorganization committee it picked did the job.

Evidently its solution proved agreeable to all factions, as the reorganized Council starts out with a co-operation it utterly lacked in the past.

The biggest C. I. O. union here, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which previously balked at the Communists exercising a leadership to which their numbers did not at all entitle them, now takes an important place in the reorganized council.

Lerman Vice-President

Frank Lerman, assistant manager of the Boston Joint Board of the Amalgamated, becomes first vice-president of the new Council. Jacob Blume, manager of the joint board of the Amalgamated, is made first alternate delegate to the National C. I. O. convention beginning Monday. Mr. Blume served as temporary chairman at the reorganization meeting.

Several credited with being Communists will be on the new board, but the Communists will be in a decided minority.

The new president of the Boston Council is Jack Hurvich, International Representative of the United Steelworkers of America for Eastern Massachusetts and Northeastern New England. Mr. Hurvich is also president of the local of this union for Boston and the vicinity.

He was given the job of reorganization by the National headquarters of the C. I. O. and worked out the adjustments which place the Boston council on its new basis. The new officers hold until January of 1944. The council will meet the second Thursday of every month, probably at the Parker House.

Mr. Hurvich declared that the common desire of all C. I. O. unions to win the war helped to bring them to co-operate in a united Boston organization.

Other Officers

Other officers besides Mr. Hurvich and Mr. Lerman include:

Second Vice-President, Edward Kennedy, United Drug Workers' Local, District 50, United Mine Workers; Third Vice-President, Harry Tuvim, United Retail and Wholesale and Department Store Employees; recording secretary, Mathew Matison, Electrical Radio and Machine Workers; financial secretary, Thomas Gilligan, automobile workers, Ford local at Somerville; sergeant at arms, James Malvey, same organization; trustees, Harry Grodesky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Thomas O'Malley, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; delegate to National C. I. O. convention, Jack Hurvich; alternate delegates, first, Jacob Blume, second, Jesse Prosten, packinghouse workers.

While some unions have yet to pick their representatives on the board, it is known to date that the packinghouse workers' member will be Jesse Prosten, the sugar workers' Robert Davis, the office and professional workers' Dorothy Hayes, and the shipbuilding workers' Edward Malick.

Francis F. Carmichael, New England Regional Director of the C. I. O., in addressing the reorganization meeting, applauded the achievement of unity.

Peters Service Marks 16 Years

Marking the completion of 16 years of successful employment service to New England industries, during which it has consistently followed its original purpose of placing the right people in the right jobs, the Peters Employment Service, headed by Miss Syd R. Peters, entertained its employees at a dinner party in the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night.

The Service has grown steadily each year, serving both men and women engaged in technical, executive, clerical, commercial, and similar pursuits of life.

Miss Grace E. Cooke, Executive Secretary of the National Employment Board, was the guest of honor, and workers were presented with War Bonds in recognition of their loyalty.

Civil Service Men Who Return to Sea To Retain Rights

Provision for Civil Service employees of four States who have had marine experience to return to sea for the duration of the war without loss of Civil Service seniority rights is reported by the War Shipping Administration to shipping interests here. Massachusetts made similar provisions some time ago. The four states are: Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan and California.

As a result of numerous requests from former seafaring men, now employed ashore under State and municipal Civil Service systems, as to their status if they returned to sea for the duration to further the war effort, and then sought to get their jobs back, the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the WSA canvassed the situation. Many State and municipal Governments have taken the question up as a result of the canvass.

Pye Succeeds Kalbfus As Navy College Head

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 3 (AP)—Rear Admiral William Saterlee Pye, who until several months ago commanded a task force with the Pacific fleet, yesterday succeeded Admiral Edward Clifford Kalbfus as president of the Naval War College and Commandant of the naval operations base here.

WAAC Quarters At Edwards Lack Only Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Nov. 3—The barracks, recreation and administration building, and mess hall at Camp Edwards for the 142 Waacs who will arrive Dec. 7 have been completed but, as yet, remain unfurnished, according to an announcement today.

The Waac area is a short distance west of camp headquarters. In the barracks are beauty parlors, laundry rooms, bunk rooms, a smaller room for noncommissioned officers, and bathrooms with tubs and showers. The recreation and company administration building has a large recreation hall, canteen, beauty parlor, commanding officer's office, orderly room, and company commander's quarters. The mess hall is similar to most mess halls in camp except that benches replace swinging stools.

Ssh! Hawkshaw the Detective Slips Into Widener Library

Harvard University considers its newly acquired library of 1,300 detective stories valuable as "research material," officials said today upon learning that an Egyptian archaeologist had left them "who-done-its" in his will.

Keyes DeWitt Metcalfe, Director of the University Library, said he knew some professors enjoyed mystery thrillers, and "of course we won't stop them from reading them now," but that they would be more important to graduate students in the year 2,000 studying early 20th century fiction.

Dr. George A. Reisner, late Harvard professor of Egyptology, left the University his collection of detective stories in a will which also presented the Boston Museum of Fine Arts with records of Egyptian exporations.

The will, filed for probate yesterday, was typewritten on a single sheet of paper and dated, "Harvard Camp, Pyramids, Cairo, April 16, 1941."

An unpublished manuscript, "Adventures of an Archaeologist in Egypt," was left to Evelyn Perkins, of Egypt, by its terms.

Mr. Metcalf said the books would be placed in the Harry Elkins Widener Library stacks along with other fiction. Harvard does not distinguish detective stories from other types of fiction.

"Right now our graduate students are studying the literature of the latter part of the 19th century," he said. "Fifty years from now, they will be similarly delving into these detective stories as a sample of one type of early and middle 20th century American literature."

Salt Recommended To Cut Fuel Waste

Two cups of salt thrown on the furnace fire every day will reduce waste of fuel through soot, declares the Worcester Salt Company on authority from the United States Bureau of Mines.

Salt, it appears, cleans the coal by lowering the combustion temperature of the soot by 166 degrees. Tests have shown that salt used regularly in this way obviates the need of frequent furnace cleaning, increases the amount of heat out of each ton of coal, and prevents large accumulations of soot. The Bureau cautions, however, that there should be "a good bed of hot coals before the salt is thrown in."

'Yanks' Get Tough at School in Britain

Men selected on basis of outstanding service to become candidates for commissions.

United States Army Signal Corps

Soldiers Selected on Basis of Meritorious Work

Officers' Candidate School opened in a corner of Britain. Strenuous program outlined for them by Col. Walter G. Layman, Commandant, at Chevy Chase, Md., who is shown in picture giving rifle instruction to class.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND—American enlisted soldiers called to duty in the European Theater of Operations—Britain, Northern Ireland, and Iceland—now have as much opportunity of attending an officers' training school as they did in the United States. They are selected on the basis of "meritorious, exceptional, or conspicuous service." Soldiers demonstrating such qualifications in this theater are being selected by general officers to attend the new overseas Officers Candidate School recently opened in a corner of Britain.

Already 48 outstanding soldiers, representing 24 States and the District of Columbia, have enrolled in the new battle school and are tackling the strenuous training program outlined for them by Col. Walter G. Layman of Chevy Chase, Maryland, School Commandant, who works under the supervision of Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Commanding Officer, Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations. Colonel Layman, an expert in Army Schools, is assisted by a corps of able officer specialists who have demonstrated unusual proficiency as instructors in various branches of the Service.

The primary function of this overseas service school is to develop American officer leaders in combat, hence the emphasis of the schooling is away from the classroom—out in the field, where the candidates engage in bayonet drills, simulated gas attacks, incendiary, fire control work, cross-country marches, map-reading and tactical problems at night.

Plenty of Rough Work

In one spectacular form of drill—the obstacle race—the soldiers toughen up in rough and tumble fashion, climbing high walls, jumping terraces, swinging on ropes across watertraps and running through a tangle of wires and horizontal bars. After successful completion of an arduous three months' period of training, the men will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Army of the United States and sent where they are needed to lead and instruct American troops.

When an elisted man enters the school he is stripped of all chevrons of rank and given an "OCS" to wear on his left shoulder; however, he continues to receive pay of the grade at which he entered the school. Candidates are addressed as "Mr." and wear the usual helmet, field jacket, and wool trousers common to all enlisted men in the Service.

Since the candidates must be instructed in the duties of a combat soldier first, the basic course of the infantryman is emphasized, and the curriculum is so arranged that the soldier can join the school at any time. However, instead of pursuing the usual study in a particular branch of service as do officer candidates in the United States, the enrollees are given two months of training in the basic fundamentals of all branches. During the final month they are permitted to specialize in one of the basic arms—infantry, field artillery, engineering, or the armored force.

Entire Field Covered

In the three months' training course the candidates are introduced to practically the entire field of modern military tactics in which they participate as instructors as well as students. They master the difficult techniques of signal communication, field fortifications, fire fighting, military sketching, map and aerial photograph reading and mine laying. They study the fundamentals of physical training, military history, and current events, arms and services, administration and command and leadership. To cover such an elaborate program of instruction the students spend 10 hours on week days and four hours on Sunday in classes, demonstrations and conferences. Two-hour study sessions are held at night.

The school is ideally located in a region which offers a wide variety of terrain, hence much attention can be given to attack and defense of river lines, village fighting and commando operations.

To break the daily routine the camp has a camp library, camp club, recreation rooms equipped with billiard and ping-pong tables, and a stage for presenting informal entertainments. There is a well-equipped gymnasium and movies are shown occasionally. Church services are conducted each Sunday by a visiting United States Army Chaplain.

Besides the Officers Candidate School, the Institution also includes Services of Supply Schools which last for periods of two to six weeks. These train enlisted men of proven merit in motor, transport, signal communication, chemical warfare, cooks and bakers, and other services.

A high standard has been set for prospective officers attending this first U. S. Officers Candidate School in the British Isles. Colonel Layman admonishes them "to be better than the best," and he says the candidates are already showing superior abilities.

King of Yugoslavia Asks for Help For His 'Invisible Army'

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—King Peter II of Yugoslavia said that an "invisible army" of his countrymen is tying down 30 to 40 divisions of Axis soldiers.

Although completely occupied by Germans and Italians, Yugoslavia remains a most effective factor in the war but its "invisible army" needs help, the King declared in a speech here.

He urged that the United States and Great Britain "give much material assistance as well as platonic sympathy."

The King said that in the post-war period the Yugoslav State will have to take care of 500,000 orphans and rebuild bridges, schools, hospitals, roads and whole villages.

Britain's Road Trucks Placed Under Government Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—The British Government's decision to take direct control of 25,000 long-distance road trucks is welcomed here today primarily as a vital wartime necessity to save gas and rubber, but also as offering an opportunity for valuable experience in the interests of postwar reorganization of Britain's road transport system.

Rationalization not nationalization is the description given to this Government step to control road haulage for distances of 60 miles and over which may well be only preliminary to subsequent state control of a all road transport, at least for the war's duration.

Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport, will be the new road traffic czar. Owners of controlled vehicles will keep their private business identities, maintaining their own vehicles and employing their own drivers.

12 Traffic Divisions

But the haulage will be organized by 450 chosen haulage firms operating in 12 traffic divisions throughout the country under the central direction of Lord Leathers. A system of guaranteed remuneration has been evolved to eliminate profiteering and even up earnings.

The scheme aims to end any wasteful use of trucks and limit empty journeys. Surplus vehicles will be laid up, but grants will be made to maintain them in fit order for immediate use in any emergency.

Similarly surplus drivers and their mates will be transferred to other work, but with the proviso that they be immediately available in event of transport emergency.

A Diversified Industry

It is intended that some goods now carried in traders' own vehicles shall be transferred to general carriers. Other goods traffic will be diverted to the railroads. Lord Leathers' problem there will be to save as much gas and rubber as possible without overburdening the already heavily laden railroads. Certain types of haulage, such as furniture removals and bulk liquids, are exempt from the new regulation.

There are said to be in Britain about 60,000 haulers operating some 150,000 trucks. Whether Lord Leathers' control is extended to more of these is taken to depend on his success in organizing 25,000 long-distance trucks, and also on the length of the war and on the rubber and gas situation.

War experience has shown that the road haulage industry is diversified and individualistic as well as flexible and enterprising.

Its power to respond to any emergency and its value as a rt-serve have been demonstrated under the tremendous stress of blitz conditions.

But negative restrictions which have hitherto been used as a brake on overlapping and wastage have proved inadequate.

Waste "Intolerable"

Naturally under present circumstances here any waste of gasoline or rubber is intolerable.

As for the future, the Government's present step doesn't attempt to predetermine postwar road transport plans. But it is probably true to say that an increasing volume of popular opinion is looking to the road transport of the future, as in the case of rail transport, to be run as a co-ordinated whole in the interest of the public.

Considerable impatience can be observed with the Government's refusal so far to take the ownership of railroads out of private hands.

Meanwhile, rationalization of long-distance road traffic will add still further to the transformation of British roads. Public bus services are being increasingly cut down. Private motoring is ended.

Doctors, essential war workers, and a few business folk still use cars. Nor will cars be ready to take to the roads again directly after the war ends.

Car Census Begun

A census of all laid up cars is being taken and plans evolved for requisitioning tires. All but a very few of Britain's automobiles are to be jacked up on wood blocks for some time to come, most people think.

And if you're fortunate enough to be allowed to still use your car, you have to learn about all sorts of new conditions.

For instance, Sunday—the great motoring day of the past—is now the quietest day of all, with hardly a filling station open anywhere.

And a civilian driver in a private car is inclined to feel rather like a rider of a stolen horse under the gaze of a new race of walking and cycling Britons.

Nazi Movie Coup in Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 — Six pro-Nazis out of the 1,000 persons engaged in making films in Belgium have succeeded in turning over the entire Belgian film distribution industry to the Germans, according to Belgian sources here.

Before the war six dissatisfied members of the industry managed to form a pressuse group, whereas the rest of their colleagues at the time saw no reason to improve on their rather loose organization, it was stated in a recent issue of News from Belgium published here.

In August 1940 the six malcontents became collaborationists and, without consulting their 994 colleagues, transformed their group into the Board of Directors of the Movie Industry Corporation, with the blessing of the German Commander. In their new position they assumed the power to grant or refuse an operating permit to some of the coerced members of the group, as well as to close the theaters operated by those persons who did not live up to the policies dictated by the six-man board.

The board's first action, the report continued, was to take away operating permits from all Jews and from all theaters managed by British, American or French capital. Some film houses were shut merely because they happened to be in the same neighborhood as theaters owned by members of the board.

Some houses were able to remain open by paying heavy graft to members of the board. In many other cases, the board maneuvered so as to induce the owner to sell his building to a German group under the threat of closing down his theater on some easily manufactured pretext.

One theater in a Brussels suburb, owned jointly by a Jew and an "Aryan," was taken over by the board and subsequently sold back to the "Aryan" partner, who was not only the lowest bidder but had turned collaborationist the day before the sale, the report stated.

Soong Thinks Victory Near

CHUNGKING, Nov. 3 (AP)—T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister, said today at his first press conference since arriving from Washington that he had left the United States with a "full and complete assurance of victory in the not distant future."

He said he had come back to China with the impression that "the greatest difficulties are over—the worst has passed. I left with a feeling of restrained optimism."

Explaining his feeling in part, he said he was struck by the tremendous energies of the United States.

"America is building a great Army, a tough Army, an unbeatable Army," he declared. "America is not fighting to the last Briton or the last Russian. She's in the war and means to spare nothing."

Announcing that he would go to England in the near future and would pay a visit to Russia as soon as he had the opportunity, Mr. Soong emphasized that China has no territorial ambitions but wants to recover her own territory "such as Manchuria and Formosa."

The question of increased aid to China's armies, he continued, was "mainly a question of transport routes—a question of logistics. There is no question of America's desire to give every aid to China."

At the start of the present war, he added, he was "impressed by President Roosevelt who mobilized manpower and resources of the United States in a democratic way . . . he had the strength of a giant but didn't use it like a giant."

Canada, he said, was "conducting a wonderful war effort which in proportion to her population surpasses that of any other country."

China's Course In War Crises Told in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The practical way in which China has met the tremendous problems raised by Japanese invasion were outlined at a Conference in London on the "United Aid to China Fund."

In order to preserve a free China, in the midst of Japanese occupation, the Chinese Government decided to withdraw as much as possible of the population, as well as their cultural and social institutions, far into the interior.

For this purpose five major organizations, maintained mostly by voluntary contributions, were developed. These included: The National Relief Administration, the Medical Relief Corps of the Chinese Red Cross, the National Health Administration, the Orphanage Movement, and the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives.

These movements have all been enthusiastically supported by patriotic Chinese outside of China. It is estimated that they have contributed the sum of £3,000,000 or $15,000,000 per annum in voluntary gifts. Now, of course, since the fall of Malaya, Borneo, Dutch East Indies and Burma, these generous Chinese who are living in more than seven countries, are no longer able to contribute.

The "United Aid to China Fund," of which Lady Cripps is President, has for object the provision of a large money gift from the people of Britain to be placed at the disposal of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. It is felt that a money grant from the Government would not have the same spiritual significance as a gift from people to people. Many of China's losses are irreplaceable. The wiping out of large collections of books, antiques, materials, instruments, research records, and records of years of study, costs a country heavily.

Out of 108 of China's universities and colleges in 21 provinces, 91 were affected, 25 suspending work, 14 razed completely to the ground, 37 compelled to move into Free China, 15 severely bombed from the air. It is now possible for 83 of these universities to carry on in spite of tremendous difficulties. The estimate of books destroyed reaches a total of 10,000,000 and the loss of libraries is placed at 2,118; 835 people's educational institutions have been affected, 42 educational museums, and 54 museums of antique collections.

China still goes on, however, caring for 60,000,000 refugees, wounded soldiers, war widows, and orphans.

The money from this fund will probably be used to bring emergency supplies from India and to maintain the relief organizations. One of these is the Orphanage movement, which is under the direction of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. It is responsible for 30,000 children. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has helped to train the thousand and more workers who look after the welfare of these orphans.

Vatican's Letter Seen as Sign Of Social Unification

By Religious News Service

OTTAWA, Oct. 31 — A possible clue to the attitude of the Vatican toward growing demands for co-operation between Roman Catholics and persons of other religious denominations in meeting social and international problems is contained in a letter which Pope Pius XII recently sent to Cardinal Hinsley of Britain.

After expressing concern over the rising fury of the war, the Pontiff wrote that ". . . All good men should be united in will. . . " so that "waning charity may thrive again and the broken harmony of mankind be restored."

Although Roman Catholics, both in the United States and abroad, still show considerable hesitancy in formally affiliating themselves with movements or organizations containing other religious groups, a prominent Roman Catholic editor told Religious News Service:

"I think it is reasonable to interpret the Pope's letter to Cardinal Hinsley . . . as at least an implied indorsement of the united efforts of Christians, non-Catholics as well as Catholics, to establish a true and lasting peace. The reference to 'principles . . . recently enumerated and described' might well embrace the statements of British Protestant groups seeking an interfaith approach to postwar problems."

Meanwhile, a new development in the movement for inter-religious co-operation is visible in Canada. The organization of the Winnipeg Conference of Christians and Jews was virtually completed recently when the Rt. Rev. Frank R. Wood pledged the support of Roman Catholics.

A Canadian Conference of Christians and Jews, largely centered in Toronto, already exists, but up until now has been working without Roman Catholic co-operation.

China Renounces Leadership Plans

CHUNGKING, No. 3 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the closing session of the People's Political Council Oct. 31 that China "is the largest and eldest country in Asia but we do not want to claim the leadership in Asia."

Quoting Confucius that "all within four seas we are brothers," General Chiang said "we don't want any individual privileges nor must we hold any selfish views."

"The fundamental principles of international relations must be mutual help and sympathy," he said.

Mess Call: AEF Eating 'Like Kings'

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, investigating how Britain eats, discovered today that British factories are ahead of many in the United States in feeding their workers.

At the Ministry of Food she was told about 1,721 Government-sponsored "British restaurants" which serve meals for workers for the equivalent of 20 cents and 17,000 factories in which canteens have been set up by the employers.

"Any employer who doesn't look out for feeding his workers," Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, told Mrs. Roosevelt, "belongs to a bygone age."

"I'm afraid, then, that many in the United States belong to a bygone age," Mrs. Roosevelt answered.

Typical Menu

She saw a typical 20-cent menu—soup, four cents; roast mutton, potato and turnips, 12 cents; strawberry custard, four cents; tea or coffee, two cents extra.

Laid out on a table was an exhibit showing a Briton's weekly allowance of those foods which have been rationed—four strips of bacon, 25 cents' worth of meat, a pound of cheese, two ounces of butter, four ounces of margarine, a half pound of sugar, two ounces of tea, a dish of jam and a quart and a half of milk.

In the Ministry's experimental kitchens, Mrs. Roosevelt saw Lend-Lease pork sausages, pressed ham and egg powder being made into many dishes. She marvelled at Mrs. Gertrude Sandifer, a Sheffield widow, who was cooking a whole Lend-Lease meal of meat, dumplings, turnips, onions, parsnips, pudding and chocolate cake all at once in a steamer improvided from a kettle and a tin can.

Canteens Inspected

Outside, Mrs. Roosevelt inspected some of the 136 big mobile canteens given by the British War Relief Society of America, including a rolling kitchen from the citizens of Beaver, Pa., and the Trinity Parish War Relief unit, of Washington, Pa.! mobile food stores from the people of Ashtabula County and Steubenville, Ohio, from the Congregation of Temple B'rith Kodesh, of Rochester, N. Y., and the New York Lodge One of B'Nai B'rith; a canteen from the people of Windsor and elsewhere in Vermont and another from Richmond, Va.—all of which were used after the devastation of Coventry.

Mrs. R. at Nursery

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited a nursery today where London children are received before being sent into the country, and made a great hit with a youngster named Terry, who is just about as old as the war.

"Look at my gloves," said Terry.

"Look at my new hat. Would you like me to sing to you?"

Terry sang.

Yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt saw thousands of United States soldiers at their English bases, talked with scores of them and concluded:

"The boys seem in very good condition. They love their own homes as much as they ever did. Those who have had a chance to meet people here think they're so kind and have made them feel much at home."

Another stop on Mrs. Roosevelt's itinerary yesterday was a base where the first American Negro troops sent to England are in the field. She talked briefly with several members of a motor transport unit at an officers' candidate school and was told by their white instructors that they are very efficient.

At a class in map orientation led by Capt. Steven Manchester of Fort Dodge, Iowa, she remarked:

"My husband developed skill with maps when he went to school in Bad Nauheim, Germany. There even small children become good at map reading. They knew all about the geography of the country—all the way to Paris."

AEF Gives Turkeys To British Wounded

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 3

United States soldiers in Britain will give up turkey on Thanksgiving so that the wounded in British hospitals may enjoy it.

Thousands of pounds of plump American turkeys shipped here for the troops will be sent instead to hospitals and soldiers will eat ordinary fare, perhaps including chicken.

Thousands of cases of American fruit and vegetable juices also are being allotted to hospitals, bringing American Army rations closer to the British model, which United States soldiers gradually are adopting in order to save shipping space.

Loss of Germans In Russia Hailed As Boon to Allies

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP)—George Alexandroff, Kremlin press Chief, said today in an article in Pravda that the drain imposed on Germany by the Russian Army has "created favorable conditions for war by the United Nations." Mr. Alexandroff, who is chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, reviewed the war in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution Nov. 7 and said attention had been drawn to the weakening of the German Army by the "most far-sighted British and American public figures."

He quoted from recent speeches by W. Averell Harriman, United States defense material representative in London, and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. Mr. Alexandroff said the killing of millions of German officers and soldiers in Russia reduced the force which "sooner or later England and America and other freedom-loving people will have to fight."

Each German killed in Russia, he wrote, "increases the chances of a victorious struggle by the Allied countries; it means this particular German will not kill Russians . . . and also will not kill, handcuff, or confine to monkey cages British, French, Swedes, Americans, Canadians, Australians, et cetera."

Danish Nazi Attacks Government's Policy

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Nov. 3—BBC early this morning quoted a German news agency report saying that Fritz Clausen, the Danish Nazi leader, in a speech at celebrations yesterday attacked the Danish Government for its irresponsible foreign policy and declared that the key word of Danish policy could only be sincere co-operation with Germany.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—News writers who journeying throughout England with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt have made at least one important observation on the side.

It is the fact that American soldiers in Britain are eating "like kings."

If the folks back home could taste some of the menus dished up in American army camps here, any apprehension over eating would be quickly dispelled.

The occasion for this observation came during one portion of Mrs. Roosevelt's trip when the U. U. President's wife and correspondents sat down at a meal with members of an American contingent "somewhere in Britain."

Food Sent Over

Only by experiencing the sudden resuscitation of a prewar joie devivre that swept over American and Empire press correspondents as they came upon this their first United States Army meal, could it be realized how really spoiled, compared to rest of population here are these United States lads. All their food apparently is sent over, except for fresh vegetables, so they have all their old favorites.

They are not rationed. There is an abundance of everything.

Shall I soon forget the large bowl of butter passed around at my first Air Force lunch? Or the thick icing on the cake or white bread and canned peaches?

Butter

These are things most people in Britain have almost forgotten. You might see a tin of peaches, but you would probably not have enough points to buy it and as for butter—well two ounces a week is better than none.

As far as food goes, the American boys don't even know there is a war on. "What would a British Tommy say to this, I wonder," asked one British journalist at that United States Army lunch for Mrs. Roosevelt. Another answered "he'd say, 'Don't do this to me!'" But the British soldiers' cooler quarters and simpler food suits them very well and they are "models of fitness."

Streams of Specialized Labor Reach Canadian War Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 3—An expanding stream of trained workers is flowing from the technical schools of this country into war industry.

From April 1 to Oct. 1 of this year about 68,000 men and women received specialized training in some kind of essential war work under the War Emergency Training Program and were absorbed in plants producing munitions, or in some other branch of war work.

Of those now enrolling in the classes at least half are women and the proportion is growing. Even with the curtailment of non-essential industries which will release a large number of men for war work and with the training that will continue to be given men honorably discharged from the armed forces it is certain that for the duration of the war more women than men will be attending the classes.

In the beginning of May classes were started to train men as foremen and overseers in plants. The need of experienced men to direct manufacturing processes was severely felt. About 6,000 have already gained certificates from the Department of Labor, and practically an equal number will be turned out in the next few months. Universities are also lending assistance through their mechanical and engineering courses.

Much the larger number of men and women entering war industry are brought directly into the plants and receive their instruction in the form of apprenticeship. There are, however, 48 plants in the country which have schools connected with the training plan of the Department of Labor.

"The purpose of these schools," it is explained, "is to give instruction to company employees, both old and new, in modern industrial practice." About 4,400 are enrolled in these schools. They receive instruction in a number of manufacturing processes including aircraft building, ship building, welding, and fine instrument work. In addition to these technical scholars about 14,500 employees in plants are parttime students receiving the technical knowledge which will qualify them for "upgrading." The Government assists financially in this work.

The establishment of these plant schools is a recent development—starting last April—of the War Emergency Training Program which is itself the successor to a technical training plan which was started in peacetime under the sponsorship of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The program supplies a vital need not only in training men for factory work but also in giving technical instruction to a number of men in the armed forces. It is obvious at the same time that the bulk of instruction in war industries comes in the actual grind of manufacturing itself.

New 'Towns' Appear In Great Britain As Army Supply Depots

LONDON, Nov. 3—New towns have sprung up in Great Britain almost overnight, built to serve as supply depots for military stores, the British Radio reported.

The biggest of these new towns handles Britain's stores and it covers many square miles of what was once known as open country-side. There are miles of roads, of railway tracks, or streets and neat semi-detached houses. Many of these houses are the billets of Auxiliary Uniterial service, girls who work along with the men on some of the toughest jobs, such as driving electric trucks and cranes and packing war materials.

The depots handle stores ranging from bullets to the bigegst guns at a rate of thousands of tons a week, the B. B. C. said.

Japan 'Promotes' U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—One more naval "defeat" and the United States Navy will rank as "first rate"—at least in the calculations of Japan's propaganda broadcasters.

The Office of War Information gave this account of how Japanese broadcasters have promoted the American fleet from fourth rate to second rate in a few short months:

After the Coral Sea battle, Federal Communications Commission listeners heard the Japanese short-wave radio say:

"The Pacific Fleet is annihilated. America is reduced to a fourth-rate naval power."

After the first battle of Solomons, the Tokyo radio said:

"Wholesale destruction of the American fleet. . . . Anglo-American naval force reduced to that of a third-rate naval power."

Now the FCC reports that the official Japanese news agency, Domei, has issued this statement for foreign consumption:

"Again the Japanese Navy has proved its great superiority over the American Navy which must now be considered a second-rate power."

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500 Tanks Battle Rommel in Egypt

Continued from Page 1

and strafed enemy positions throughout the area.

The American offensive in Guadalcanal, most effective thrust since the Marine invasion and capture of the airport early in August, followed withdrawal of the Japanese Fleet from the Solomons battle area after suffering heavy damage in the sea-air fight off the Stewart Islands, Oct. 26.

The Japanese retreat on Guadalcanal commenced Sunday as a small force of Marines, supported by heavy bombers, crossed the Matanikau River and began taking over new territory to the westward of their original positions.

Bombs silenced enemy artillery fire and the American casualties, the Navy said, were comparatively few.

Meantime, American fliers boosted their bag of enemy planes in the Solomons to 529. The Navy's Grumman Wildcats destroyed five Japanese planes on the beach at Rekata Bay, strafed buildings, and started fires at the invader's base. All planes returned safely despite some damage inflicted by heavy antiaircraft fire.

Kokoda Taken:

Japanese Retreat In New Guinea Fray

Allied ground forces captured the Japanese base at Kokoda, inland New Guinea, on Monday after a hard drive over the Owen Stanley Mountains. They were forcing Japanese troops back toward their coastal base at Buna after medium and heavy Allied bombers had driven off an enemy convoy and set fire to a transport attempting to approach Buna with reinforcements.

The recapture of Kokoda indicated a turn in the fighting in southeastern New Guinea, where the Japanese five weeks ago were within 32 miles of Port Moresby, the key Allied position on the island.

The Japanese, aware of the precarious position of their troops, attempted to send two transports with probably 7,000 soldiers to Buna to bolster their retreating forces, an Allied communiqué said.

Allied heavy bombers sighted the transports escorted by a light cruiser, a destroyer and nine fighter planes and attacked as they were approaching Buna. Many near misses were scored in the first raid and five Japanese fighters were shot down.

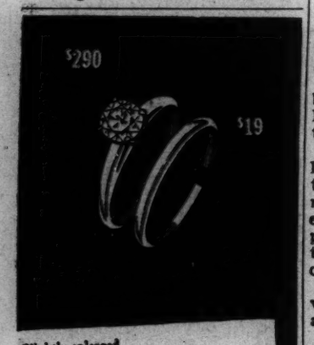
Medium bombers then attacked and dropped bombs which missed the transport only narrowly. The convoy withdrew.

At twilight, the bombers struck again off the south coast of New Britain and scored a direct hit on one transport and near hits on both. One transport was last seen burning off Gasmata on the south coast of New Britain it was stated officially.

The Japanese landed first at Buna on July 22 and within two weeks had advanced 60 miles across New Guinea to Kokoda, a small village accommodating an airfield, a rubber planation, and a number of buildings and native huts.

Allied forces offered little resistance to the Japanese push in the early stages. Backed by superior forces, the Japanese drove into the 8,000-foot Owen Stanley Mountains and by Sept. 16 had fought their way through "the gap" in the mountain range and were facing Allied troops at Ioribaiwa, only 32 miles from Port Moresby. There the Allied defenses stiffened and after 10 days of parrying, tough Australian troops forced the Japanese back and started the advance back over the mountains to Kokoda.

For weeks Allied fighters and bombers have been bombing and strafing the Japanese line of supply leading back to Buna and that coastal base has been visited almost daily. Between Kokoda and Buna, there is a trail leading through the difficult New Guinea jungle.



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Allies Hit Rommel:

Tank Battle Waged On Egyptian Desert

British tanks in force have clashed with Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's African Corps in the biggest tank battle of the 11-day-old Allied drive in Egypt. The main fighting is around Tel el Akakir—the hill of wicked men—where the British infantry assault has driven 16 miles deep into the Axis defense zone.

Reuters reported that a Berlin broadcast, attributed to DNB, said Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery had thrown 500 tanks into the fighting.

The battle is 16 miles beyond the long-stabilized defense line through the ridges southwest of El Alamein, and represents a gain of several miles by British infantry which pushed forward under its own artillery barrage before the tank clash developed Monday at dawn.

The infantry won a position which partly pocketed a considerable Axis force.

Marshal Rommel thereupon sent his long-reserved armored detachments into action. The British replied by sending their own tanks into the fight.

The Australians bore the brunt of Marshal Rommel's tank assault for the relief of his trapped troops.

The British tank onslaught, in turn, eased the pressure on the Australians and permitted the Imperial land forces to continue their mop up.

Battlefront dispatches said numerous German tanks were knocked out in the fighting.

Planes of Allies Still Control Air

Allied air forces, including American bombers, maintained a continuous assault, lasing throughout Monday night.

Still in command of the air, the Allied fliers ranged up and down the lines, bombing and strafing Axis positions and ranged far behand the battlefront to enemy-held Tobruk and other German and Italian communications.

Light naval units of the British Mediterranean Fleet were also operating against the enemy's shore positions to the rear of his lines. A British Navy communiqué, issued at Alexandria, said that fire was exchanged with shore defenses by the naval craft.

U. S. Soldiers in Britain Mark Election—by Drill

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Election Day was just another day of drill and work for United States soldiers in Britain, who didn't cast a single ballot.

Although recent legislation by Congress gave soldiers the right to vote, ballots failed to arrive and apparently most of the troops did not even remember that there was an election back home today.

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Nazis on 3 Sides Fail To Take Fort in Year

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 3

The historic fortress of Kronstadt, on an island off Leningrad, was disposed today still to be engaging Nazi artillery more than a year after the enemy first approached the bastion on three sides.

The roar of cannon has become a common sound on the fortress isle, a dispatch to the newspaper Pravda said. Although many houses have been destroyed, it reported the sailor garrison and their fighters have adapted themselves to the siege. It said the island was covered with vegetable gardens and carved up with lines of trenches.

Both sides of the Gulf of Finland facing Kronstadt have been taken by the Germans and they have approached also from the sea, Pravda said.

Caucasus:

Axis Army Edges Closer to Objective

A conglomerate force of 50,000 German and Rumanian mountain infantry, armored troops, and sailors edged forward today in a narrow sector southeast of Nalchik, but the Axis was reported on the defense in other parts of the Caucasus.

The main Nazi thrust, which has forced a Red Army withdrawal from Nalchik itself, apparently was aimed at Ordzhonikidze, some 60 miles away on the military road leading to the Georgian pass through the Caucasian Mountains.

The Army newspaper Red Star said the Germans, weakened by enormous losses at Stalingrad, were unable to mount a general offensive in the Caucasus and were throwing their full available strength into the comparatively local advance below Nalchik.

Instead of carrying on their previously favored nonstop offensive tactics, the newspaper said, the Germans now are taking a breathing spell after each assault in order to bring up reinforcements.

The Caucasus front amounts to only one fifth of the whole Russian front, Red Star pointed out, adding that "even there the Germans have been powerless recently to retain the initiative in all sectors, with the result that while attacking on some positions the Germans have been forced to take the defensive on others."

Dispatches from the Caucasus said the Germans had transferred additional troops to the Caucasus for the Nalchik push. The attacking force there was said now to number 2 tank divisions, 2 Rumanian Alpine divisions, and 1,500 land-fighting Nazi sailors.

The Russians, who announced that they had withdrawn from Nalchik before Axis blows against the left flank of their central Caucasus defense line, sought to hold new positions against superior numbers of the enemy.

Soviet Makes Gains In Stalingrad Sector

The gloomy picture of developments in the southernmost of the combat theaters was relieved, however, by announcement of fresh Soviet gains in the 10-week-old battle of Stalingrad.

Despite reinforcement of the invaders, the enemy was thrown out of several buildings in a factory district by counterattacking Russians, a communiqué said.

"Our troops repulsed enemy attacks and consolidated positions which they occupied," it was announced.

Nazi fortifications and blockhouses were declared destroyed on the southern outskirts of Stalingrad.

"Northeast of Tuapse our troops dislodged the enemy from their positions and occupied several heights," the communiqué said.

The Germans moved up again in the central Caucasus despite heavy defensive fire.

The battle is reported to be raging across the rich fields, low mountains, and swift rivers of the little Kabadino-Balkaria Republic. The Nazi objective appeared definitely to be conquest of Ordzhonikidze, terminal of the Georgian military highway which leads to Tiflis.

Nazi armored and aerial concentrations hammered Soviet forces farther back toward the snow-clogged passes of Europe's highest mountains with their end play against Terek Valley defenses that had held for two months.

The Russian communiqué acknowledged the fall of Nalchik, which was claimed by the Germans Thursday, located the fighting southeast of that upland resort which is itself 50 miles southwest of Mozdok, and then reported yet another withdrawal of the outnumbered Russians.

Hankow Raided:

Chinese Air Force Bombs Japanese

Three squadrons of Chinese Air Force planes raided Japanese-occupied Hankow, China's largest inland city, Sunday night, unloading tons of explosives and firebombs which set aflame the city's Japanese concession, Central News Agency reported.

Chinese dispatches indicated that it was the heaviest blow struck by Chinese aviators in this war.

The Central News Agency said fires were visible for 30 miles. The attacking force was believed to be the largest used by China in its war with Japan, now in its sixth year.

The Chinese returned without loss, meeting no Japanese fighters and only sporadic ground fire, the agency said.

Wings Over France

Spitfires Down 4 Nazi Planes

Spitfires made offensive sweeps over northern France Monday, shooting down four German fighters, a British Ministry communique said.

The Air Ministry described the mid-October air battle over Malta as a "deliberate trial of strength" by the Axis and said the enemy, with 138 planes shot down, had suffered such a disaster he had to call quits after 10 days.

Besides 131 planes shot down by fighters defending the Mediterranean island stronghold, the Air Ministry said, seven other Ministry said, seven others fell to antiaircraft gunners and many probably were destroyed.

It compared "infinitesimal" damage to Malta in the raids with the enemy's "staggering" losses.

Hotel Empire

Allies Recapture Kokoda

By a Staff Artist

New Guinea Battlefront

Position of Kokoda in the Owen Stanley Mountains which has been recaptured by the Allies after driving back the Japanese from a point near Port Moresby.

Japanese Mortar Is Fired From Knee

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Nov. 3

Australian military authorities who have examined Japanese equipment captured at Milne Bay, have found a curious mixture of innovation and imitation.

One novelty is a grenade thrower called a "knee mortar."

It can be held against the knee, with its molded base plate, and used to throw especially fitted grenades.

Probably the most marked characteristic of the weapon, however, is the imitation of European models.

U-Boat Attack:

Nazis Claim Sinking Of 16 Allied Ships

A special announcement from Hitler's headquarters, broadcast by DNB, said today that U-boats attacking a convoy off the east coast of Canada had sunk 16 ships totaling 94,000 tons.

This lacked confirmation from any other source; similar German claims of U-boat successes have proved highly exaggerated.

The announcement said the convoy was bound for Britain.

Nazi Offensive Power Lost, In View of Russian Embassy

Continued from Page 1

lerites have been marking time near Stalingrad, losing hundreds of thousands of officers and men and huge quantities of equipment," the statement affirmed. "Yet they have failed to gain a decision and have lost the best summer months of 1942, which they had expected to use for deploying their army of many millions, with its equipment, for an offensive on the Western Front. And this means that largely owing to the steadfast and staunch defense of Stalingrad, the whole 1942 strategic plan of the Germans has been thwarted.

"Analyzing the battle from a tactical point of view, it is already obvious that the brave defenders of Stalingrad have deprived the German Army of hundreds of thousands of men.

"Consequently, in the first place, the rapid annihilation of the Germans and their armament is in progress at Stalingrad. Secondly, the Battle of Stalingrad has thwarted the operations and plans of the German Command. Instead of developing operations in other sectors of the front, they are compelled to mass troops at Stalingrad and to lose there one division after another.

"The close connection between the fighting at Stalingrad and in other sectors of the front is obvious to all.

Discussing the effect of the Nazi reverses in Russia on Germany, the Soviet spokesman said that Moscow had authoritative intelligence to show that the failure to take Stalingrad and thus to release troops for operations in other sectors of the front have gravely affected Germany's internal political situation.

"Of late," he said, "a whole series of articles intended to allay the fears of the population, have appeared in the German press. In these articles the Hitlerites try to explain why they have been unable to seize Stalingrad quickly. Various explanations are advanced.

"One German newspaper wrote, for instance—and the same thing has been told foreign correspondents at a press conference in Berlin—that the Germans wish to save themselves excessive losses in manpower and that therefore Stalingrad has not been taken, and that this had been foreseen in the plans of the German Command.

Russians 'Past Masters'

"Another German paper says, 'In Stalingrad, the defending side has advantages, as the Russians have shown themselves to be past masters of fighting amid ruins.'

"The German Radio stated that the Russians 'unexpectedly set up heavy artillery on the other bank of the Volga to shell German positions,' and that this is the true reason why the Germans cannot take Stalingrad. Recently German military circles made a statement to the effect that the fighting at Stalingrad is 'of but secondary importance.' And they have the insolence to say this when the bulk of their troops, tanks and air force are concentrated there."

The spokesman drew the picture of what Stalingrad has been up against.

"On some days, as many as 2,000 enemy planes appear over the city. Into certain limited attacks the Germans hurl up to 200 and more tanks. Fifteen hundred to 2,000 German guns are shelling Stalingrad. Considering the mass of equipment brought into play by both sides, as well as the strength of infantry forces, one may say without fear of exaggeration that, aside from the Battle of Moscow of 1941-42, the history of wars does not know of any cities for which such large armies have fought or such masses of equipment have been brought into action for their capture."

Tarnished Laurels

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The German Radio, apparently with the idea of minimizing the failure to capture Stalingrad, and to attain the major objective of destruction of the Russian Army, broadcast today a 1,300-word summary of the war in Russia to recall German victories of the past.

The basis given for the detailed re-listing of Nazi gains was that today is the 500th day of the struggle on the East Front.

"Five hundred days of war," the radiocast said in summation, "have cost the enemy 14,000,000 in dead, seriously wounded and prisoners."

It did not say whether this included civilian casualties or the homeless rounded up in captured areas. Neither did the Germans mention their own losses.

The radiocast started out by describing Russia at the outset of the war as having many times the military power of all the armies of Europe. From this it progressed through a detailed account of knocking out Soviet army after army until, according to the Berlin version, Soviet armed might was virtually smashed.

This seemed difficult even for the Nazi radiocaster to reconcile with the Russian stand at Stalingrad and the mighty counterattacks which the Germans said were being driven at their lines on the Central and Northern Fronts.

The radiocast then recalled the names of cities captured and of battlefields overrun by German power in the days before the stiffened Russian stand.

'Jews Winning the Right To Sit at Peace Table'

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3 (AP)—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, President of the American Jewish Congress, said Nov. 1 that when an Allied victory finally is won, the Jews should be represented at the peace conference.

Rabbi Wise told the North Jersey section of the Congress that the Jews were winning the right to representation at the peace conference through their service to the allied cause.

"I would be proud to go to that conference. I am a Jew; I am for Jews. Make it possible for me to go, representing the Jews."

U. S. Counsel on India Urged by Britons; Gandhi Also Calls for American Action

Continued from Page 1

the New Statesman and Nation, devotes its leading article to stressing that Mr. Willkie's outspokenness opens the way for a popular demand on a full United Nations scale for a new British Government approach and outlook toward India. Such demand could be made irresistible, the Statesman and Nation contends.

It adds that the present policy in Westminster and Whitehall of stressing India's internal barriers to any solution merely has the effect of making differences between Indians seem more realistic and entrenched than they actually are.

This long-standing policy on the part of the British, it is claimed, is largely responsible for the apparently unyielding stand of the Moslem leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, for a separate Moslem state of Pakistan.

Ambedkar's Views Stressed

On the other hand, prominence is being given in the press here to reports of the views of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Labor member of the Viceroy's Council in New Delhi, who is regarded as spokesman of 60,000,000 depressed class Indians.

The gist of Dr. Ambedkar's statement as reported here is:

1. Indians ask United Nations intervention only so long as they think there is little chance of getting it. If they did get it, Dr. Ambedkar says, they would resent it as "interference."

2. According to Dr. Ambedkar, "America and China are mainly concerned with the security of India as a base for military operations. They are only incidentally interested in doing justice between various elements in Indian national life. They might well suggest a hasty settlement which Indians would have cause to repent at leisure. It isn't, after all, Americans and Chinese but Indians who will have to live under the settlement. Indians had better do the job themselves."

Program by Bartlett

Nevertheless, a plan such as that propounded by Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Liberal M. P., is gaining considerable approval. Its main points are:

1. A measure to be introduced in the British Parliament embodying Sir Stafford Cripps' pledges.

2. A royal proclamation promising India earliest possible independence.

3. An entirely Indianized Government including All-India Congress party representatives like Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar together with Princes, and with the Executive maintaining formal responsibility to the Crown.

4. A convention under which the Governor General would not veto a majority of decisions except in defense and foreign affairs.

5. Appointment of Indian Ministers to foreign governments.

6. An eastern defense council under a Commander in Chief, including representatives of India, China, America, and Russia.

7. An Indian to be appointed Secretary of State for India in Westminster.

8. A member of the Royal Family to be Viceroy, with a separate Governor General as Premier.

Mr. Bartlett takes no personal credit for this plan but attributes it "to the people with great experience of Indian affairs."

The Bartlett proposals have provoked lively interest and considerable approval in India, according to the Liberal News Chronicle.

Telephone Expansion Launched in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 3

A plan of telecommunication development estimated to cost about $24,000,000 has just been started in India to provide for increased civilian traffic, according to the Department of Commerce.

Trunk telephone channels between principal cities will be increased from 65 to 300. A maximum amount of equipment will be manufactured domestically and subordinates and workers will be trained to cushion the problem of labor and materials.

It is believed in India that industrial development and increased telephone and telegraph communication will justify retention of many of the new circuits after the war.

Mediation Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3—Mediation in the Anglo-Indian controversy by the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations is urged by a group of faculty members at Ohio State University in a letter to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada. The letter calls upon the Canadian Prime Minister to raise the mediation issue with the responsible statesmen of the British Commonwealth as a step toward reassuring public opinion among all the United Nations that no stone is being left unturned to resolve the Indian crisis.

"The circumstances of today's global war," it is stated, "make conditions in India the direct concern not only of the United Kingdom but of all the members of the United Nations. But mediation by the Dominions would keep the controversy within the British family of nations. It could not be criticized, by either party to the dispute, as outside interference."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—As an ally of Great Britain, the United States "cannot disown responsibility" for what the British do in India, Mohandas K. Gandhi declared in a special message to America, published in India Today, the monthly bulletin of the India League of America.

"I assert," he said, "I would not have asked my country to invite Great Britain to withdraw her rule over India irrespective of any demand to the contrary if I had not seen at once that for the sake of Great Britain and the Allied cause it was necessary for Britain boldly to perform the duty of freeing India from bondage.

"By that supreme act of justice Britain would have taken away all cause for the seething discontent of India. She will turn the growing ill will into active good will. I submit that it is worth all the battleships and airships that you wonder-working engineers and financial resources can produce.

"I know that interested propaganda has filled your ears and eyes with distorted visions of the Congress position. I have been painted as a hypocrite and enemy of Britain under disguise. My demonstrable spirit of accommodation has been described as my inconsistency, proving me to be an utterly unreliable man. I am not going to burden this letter with proof in support of my assertions. If the credit which I have enjoyed in America will not stand me in good stead nothing I may argue in self-defense will carry conviction.

"You have made common cause with Great Britain. You cannot therefore disown responsibility for anything that her representatives do to India. You will do a grievous wrong to the Allied cause if you do not sift the truth from the chaff while there is yet time. Just think of it: Is there anythig wrong in the Congress demanding unconditional recognition of India's independence? It is being said this is not the time. We say: this is the psychological moment for that recognition. For then and then only can there be irresistible opposition to Japanese aggression. It is of immense value to the Allied cause if it is also of equal value to India.

"I want you to look upon the immediate recognition of India's independence as a war measure of first class magnitude."

In North Africa

Continued from Page 1

ations on a narrow front and the number of troops involved, the casualty rate and personnel turnover in the Eighth Army have been high. Thus, the army with which Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck stemmed the Axis onrush at El Alamein was already largely different from the army Gen. Neil Ritchie commanded at Gazala, when Marshal Rommel began his offensive. The Allied Army was then patched together with Australian and New Zealand divisions and other elements from the Ninth and Tenth armies in Syria and Iraq rushed post-haste into the breach, plus newly arrived United Kingdom troops. During the summer there were further important changes in personnel and organization, including a complete change in the army command.

None of those who have seen them in the field can ever accuse the British Tommy or his Dominion cousins of being inferior troops. On the contrary, their fighting spirit, stamina and courage rank with the highest. Observers and military critics agree previous reverses in the field were due primarily to other causes.

Even the best conceived strategic plan resolves itself into a series of local exploits and engagements—storming of a particular ridge or taking of specific gun emplacements—whose cumulative individual results add up to victory or failure, and in each instance the outcome may hinge on the intelligence, initiative and courage of the officer directly in charge.

It is toward quality and training of these officers in the field that Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, the Eighth Army Commander, himself a combat soldier, has directed his main attention. Never in British Army history has the ax been wielded so widely or so mercilessly cutting out deadwood. Never before has social position yielded so much to sheer merit. Today the farsighted system of "Officer Cadets Training Units," commonly known as O. C. T. U., where selected men of other ranks who distinguished themselves in the field were enrolled for training for commissions, is giving fine results. From these men General Montgomery has picked company and battalion commanders for that capacity of combat leadership without which the best troops become rabble and the finest equipment is worth only its weight in scrap iron.

Old London Newspaper Modernizes Its Format

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The staid long-time Sunday Observer has changed habits of long standing. It has adopted a modern format, and published its important news on page one. The Observer, established in 1791, explained that the changes were made "for economy as well as convenience."

Score in Pacific Fighting

By the Associated Press

Seventy-eight Japanese ships have been sunk, possibly sunk, or damaged in the Solomons, as compared with 18 United States craft sunk or damaged, a review of Navy communiqués today showed:

The tabulation:

	Japanese			American		
		Possibly			Possibly	
Type	Sunk	sunk	Damaged	Sunk	sunk	Damaged
Carriers	0	1	4	2	0	0
Battleships	0	0	4	0	0	0
Cruisers	3	0	25	3	0	0
Destroyers	8	1	11	6	0	2
Tenders	0	0	3	0	0	0
Transports	3	1	6	1	0	0
Auxiliaries	0	0	0	4	0	0
Cargo ships	0	0	4	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	4	0	0	0
Totals	14	3	61	16	0	2
Grand total	78			Grand total	18	

Additional damage to enemy ships, which may include some duplications of damage reported in Navy communiqués, has been announced from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia.

The tabulation of General MacArthur's announcements:

Aircraft carriers—1 probably damaged.

Airplane tenders—1 large tender believed destroyed; 1 small tender heavily damaged.

Battleships—1 battleship or heavy cruiser damaged.

Cruisers—1 sunk, 1 seriously damaged, 4 hit, 3 believed hit, 1 bombed with unobserved results.

Destroyers—2 probably sunk; 3 possibly hit.

Transports—1 damaged.

Gunboats—1 sunk.

Unclassified warships—3 hit.

Unidentified types—7 believed sunk or damaged.

Rommel Rumored For Post as Hitler Military Adviser

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 3 (AP)—General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel may be slated to become Hitler's personal military adviser, the Neue Zürcher Zeitung declares.

The newspaper added there has been no official clarification of many rumors coming from Germany, but that evidence grows that Gen. Franz Halder has been ousted as Chief of the German General Staff and has been replaced by General Zeitler.

The newspaper added that there have been persistent reports that General Jodl has been replaced as Hitler's personal aide, and that there is room at the top for a vigorous officer of Marshal Rommel's prestige.

Extensive changes, some announced and others apparently in the making, the newspaper continued, are in line with the observations of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, who in an address on Oct. 4 emphasized that Hitler is the one supreme commander "responsible for victory or defeat" and that General Staff officers found inadequate would be replaced by others "with the necessary toughness."

Expects Attack

Continued from Page 1

apparently withdrawn for the time being.

"I note the tendency to grow too optimistic over the first round," he said. "This is a tough fight and the Japanese will be back. The whole Japanese face is involved and they still have a formidably powerful fleet.

"A desperately, hard fight lies ahead. Each side is using the present lull to strengthen his lines, but the assumption that this is all is very dangerous. The headlines are more optimistic than the facts justify."

It is held here that the battle of Savo Island has completely compensated for the terrific licking which the United Nations took in much the same spot on Aug. 9 when the Japanese sank the American cruisers Vincennes, Quincy, and Astoria, and the Australian cruiser Canberra.

Spain Denies Bias In Diplomatic Field

MADRID, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry said yesterday in a formal statement that Spain's diplomatic representatives abroad were not in any way at the service of any foreign power although "through a humane and gentlemanly spirit" some had assumed representation of the Axis countries at their request.

[The Spanish statement presumably was issued in denial to charges made by newspapers and Congressmen in Cuba that Spanish diplomatic representatives in the island were carrying on pro-Axis activities.]

The official statement said the representation assumed by Spanish envoys on behalf of Japan, Germany, and Italy were "such as has been accepted universally by all treaties of international law and practiced in times of war."

Some 30,000,000 Voters Expected to Cast Ballots

By the Associated Press

Upwards of 30,000,000 Americans exercise today the right and privilege for which their forebears fought a century and a half ago and for which their sons and brothers now are fighting again—the right to shape their own government.

In the first wartime election since 1918, voters cast ballots to determine the political complexion of the new Congress starting in January and two thirds of the 48 state administrations.

Democrats, holding comfortable majorities in Senate and House and 28 of the present governorships, expected some net losses. But the Republicans laid no claims to an upset that would give them control of the House, where their chances were conceded to be the best. Republicans needed 53 new seats to gain a majority—218—but claimed only from 29 to 35. Democrats conceded a net loss of no more than 15.

Democratic control of the Senate was not threatened. Republicans claimed all governorships in the key states, including New York, but Democrats challenged their claims.

Little Political Activity

Except for a contest here and there in which so-called "isolationism" figured, local issues predominated in a campaign more notable for its preoccupation with the war than with politics.

Ballots in 47 states contained the names of more than 1,600 candidates for 33 seats in the new Senate and two 60-day terms in the present; 432 House memberships, 32 governorships, and 208 other state offices, exclusive of state legislative posts.

Voting was expected to be light even for an "off-year" election. With millions in war factories and in the fighting forces, only about 65 per cent of those eligible were likely to vote, or some 33,000,000 compared with nearly 50,000,000 in 1940 and 37,000,000 in 1938.

Polling booths opened early and closed late to accommodate war workers in many states. Voters marked ballots in more than 129,000 precincts or districts.

President Roosevelt had asked employers to give war workers reasonable time off to vote, without pay deductions, and to stagger working hours to avoid waste motion in the war-production drive.

Soldiers Able to Vote

Men and women in the uniformed services were free to cast absentee ballots wherever possible, but only a small percentage were expected to do so.

With thousands of fighting men in far-off corners of the world, women were expected to cast a proportionally larger vote than in former elections. Some forecast a 50 to 62 per cent feminine vote.

Some close contests may not be decided for several days because of delay in receiving and counting mailed ballots. California, for example, does not complete its absentee ballot count until Nov. 9.

Eyes were on the New York gubernatorial race because of its possible 1944 Presidential implications. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate, with an eleventh-hour indorsement by Wendell Willkie, was in a close contest with Democrat John J. Bennett Jr., indorsed by President Roosevelt and piloted through the campaign by State Chairman James A. Farley. A third candidate was Dean Alfange, American-Labor.

Republicans claimed victories not only in New York, but in the gubernatorial contests in California, Michigan, and Connecticut, all now having Democratic governors, and in Ohio, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, now Republican.

Republicans See Gain

Republicans also forecast a net gain of from 5 to 8 seats in the Senate where the present line-up is 65 Democrats, 29 Republicans, 1 Progressive and 1 Independent, with 48 a majority. They said their chances were best in Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Delaware.

Democrats said their present strength in the Senate would not be lessened. They also stood on their earlier statement that there would be "no substantial change" in their House majority.

"We are surprised over the optimism of state headquarters over the country in battleground states," said Representative Pat Drewry (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the House Democratic Campaign Committee. He added he had talked only yesterday with leaders in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

President Roosevelt took less of a part in the pre-election drive than formerly, limiting his participation to two endorsements of New York's Attorney General Bennett for Governor, an appeal for re-election of Senator George W. Norris, veteran Nebraska Independent, and an informal announcement that he would vote against Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, in his home district of Hyde Park, N. Y.

Friends of Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Committee, used a letter written by the President praising Mr. May's work in handling administration preparedness measures in an effort to help the incumbent's re-election over Elmer E. Gabbard, Republican. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, has opposed Mr. May.

Willkie for Dewey

Mr. Willkie, the 1940 Republican Presidential standard bearer, confined his participation in the campaign to a week-end statement saying he would vote for Mr. Dewey and the Republican ticket in New York. He also supported those Republicans who "sincerely subscribe to the Party's recent declarations of principle on questions of the war and peace and have a liberal approach to our domestic problems."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, was the only key congressional figure not up for re-election, although Speaker Sam Rayburn had no opposition for another term in the House from the Fourth Texas District.

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader, was opposed by Walter W. Whitbeck, Portland Democrat and insurance man. But Senator McNary didn't even go home to campaign. He cast an absentee ballot.

International Center Opened In Middle West

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Gradual expansion of the activities of Chicago organizations concerned with world affairs has led this month to the opening of an International Relations Center, first such center in the supposedly isolationist midwest.

The throngs who pass the entrance to John Crerar library in downtown Chicago daily little guess what the doorway to the building's annex, 84 East Randolph Street, leads to. But if you take the elevator you find yourself in a seven-story building devoted to international activities. About 10 organizations concerned with promoting international understanding now have headquarters here.

The International Relations Center itself is the last addition to the community of organizations with world interests. It blossomed out early this month, thanks to a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, as a central office for all the tenants of this building.

The secretary of this new central office, Mrs. Paul Douglas, began her work by setting up a pamphlet shop. To this shop all the organizations can refer students when they desire inexpensive material on world affairs. "Nothing over $1" is Mrs. Douglas' business slogan. Some of the publications in her not-for-profit bookshop cost nothing at all, but all of them contain sound, informative material designed to give people a proper slant on world affairs.

Information Clearing House

Just what added functions the new central office will take on, Mrs. Douglas says, depends upon what needs are found most urgent. The center will serve as a clearing house for information about the activities of all the groups here. It will also arrange for the use of the buildings' assembly hall. Since most of the tenant organizations are given to holding lectures and receptions, the common hall is expected to be much in use.

Another office serving the various organizations is the International Relations Speakers Bureau, which books authoritative speakers for the smaller organizations in the Midwest which cannot afford to "buy" the big names of the professional lecture circuits.

The movement of the various international organizations to this building began in 1936, when the Library of International Relations moved in. Miss Eloise ReQua, the enthusiastic young organizer of that unique library, had obtained quarters for her project in the Crerar Library proper, but was required to move. The adjoining building, owned by the Library, was empty and rather run-down, but from the time the International Library moved in the spring of 1936 its rejuvenation began.

The library began the job of converting the old building into attractive quarters. Its rooms are now pleasing with their fresh pale green walls and marbled black linoleum floors. With its remarkable collection of current material on world affairs, this highly specialized library is the working tool of all the agencies here. It did, in fact, attract the other organizations to this particular spot.

Early additions to the center were American Scandinavian Foundation, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and the World Citizenship Association. Then along came the others, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the International Film Bureau, the International Relations Speakers' Bureau, the League of Nations Association, the Pan-American Council, and the Chicago Council on Foreign Affairs.

Many Celebrities

The center has brought together interesting people. Quincy Wright, professor of international law at the University of Chicago, has been active in the promotion of a number of organizations here. He is chairman of the Center, Edwin H. Cassels being its trustee. Mrs. Wright, as executive of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, is also one of the center group.

A distinguished French scholar is another member of this world affairs center. He is Henri Bonnet, director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and a member of the League of Nations Secretariat in Geneva since its inception. While M. Bonnet spends part of his time in New York he is more often to be found in his study in the World Citizens Association here, at work upon books and pamphlets which that organization publishes. It has just brought out his latest work—"The United Nations on the way." The Chicago group of the Association also has a secretary here—John R. Van de Water.

A colorful office is that of the Pan-American Council. Joseph H. Spear, its director, was formerly director of the Anglo-American School in Bogota, Colombia, and he knows Latin America from much travel and living there. His assistant, Mrs. E. M. Tourtelot, is at the moment busily engaged in painting an attractive illustrated map of South America upon the wall of the Council's small assembly room. To this room come high school students once a month for conferences on Pan-American affairs. The Council holds teas every Saturday to which the public is invited and where students of Spanish and Portuguese can hear the languages spoken.

Some of the organizations are branches of national associations, but each has its specific Chicago work. For example, the American Scandinavian Foundation arranges meetings to hear distinguished Scandinavian visitors, and it renders service to young people from those countries here on scholarships which the Foundation provided.

The Institute of Pacific Relations, another "branch office" here, is now arranging, through its secretary, Mrs. Daving Shillenglaw, for a teachers' seminary to be held every Tuesday for four weeks on and after Nov. 17. This will be followed by student conferences on Pacific relations.

Each organization, indeed, has a story of its own. Many of the groups send out lecturers, motion pictures, literature and arrange conferences for distinguished foreign visitors when they come to town. Indeed, the center might be called a kind of "Travelers Aid" for eminent world travelers, for all of the agencies are ready to come to the assistance of a visiting intellectual at a moment's notice, meeting all trains if necessary.

The center is really in its infancy. M. Bonnet, who is a critical observer as well as participant, believes it may grow to be an important intellectual force in Chicago. Miss ReQua, who is responsible for bringing the first organizations here, likewise has high hopes for its future because, she says, none of the organizations is a propaganda agency; all exist for the spreading of sound information which provides the basis for international understanding.

Other 'Americas' Get Ready

Associated Press; Wide World

Officers for Brazil—Mexicans Drilling

Top—These cadets of Brazil's military school, similar to West Point in the United States, are typical of the officer material for Brazil's Army. They are pictured standing before a statue of Duque de Caxias, one of the nation's foremost military leaders. Regimental flags and a "Stars and Stripes" flank the young cadets. Below—Mexican civilians are spending the morning hours of Sundays getting military fundamentals. The men shown here are drilling in Chapultepec Park, Mexico City. Instructors are Regular Army officers and cadets of the National Military Academy.

Mexico's Drilling of Civilians Leaves No War-Effort Doubt

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Anyone doubting that Mexico is taking the war seriously should try strolling about Mexico City streets of a Sunday morning.

He would literally—and this is no exaggeration—have difficulty getting from one part of the city to another, because of marching men.

Not only in the center of town but in every neighborhood quarter, Mexicans spend the morning hours of the Sabbath doing right and left turns, forward marches and double-quick times.

They are civilians. Not soldiers—every last male civilian between 15 and 45 who wishes to keep his civil rights. Those who fail to drill are men without a country. They won't be allowed entrance to the movies, they won't be able to send telegrams, they won't be allowed to do business in government offices—they may even be barred from street cars and busses.

That is the way President Avila Camacho decided to make Mexicans prepare for their part in the war. Hundreds of thousands report for drill in Mexico City alone. The same thing on a smaller scale is going on in other cities and towns.

Like a Home Guard

Once all male civilians are able to march they will be taught to use firearms. The President intends to weld the entire male populace into a kind of reserve militia or home guard. Women are to be taught passive defense duties on a scale almost as ambitious.

The weekly drill period for males is two hours every Sunday morning. Those who show up get cards showing they are complying with their duties. Those who have no cards are to be outcasts.

From this vast reservoir of manpower the government intends to select its Army recruits. The President has just announced that recruiting will begin in January. By that time the candidates will have already received, in the Sunday drill school, a good rudimentary training.

The President said the number to be taken into active service would be not more than 10 per cent of those now engaged in practice.

In the first calling only 18-year-olds will be accepted. Physical examinations will be severe. No married men are to be enrolled hereafter. And barracks are to be rid once and for all of the so-called "soldaderas" or women who traditionally attached themselves to the Mexican army and even accompanied the troops into battle.

President Avila Camacho is a professional soldier himself—a general. Regarding recruits for the Army, he said: "Military service must be voluntary. When patriotism exists—and we can feel proud of the very evident Mexican patriotism—obligatory service is absurd."

Treaty With Cuba

Meanwhile, in case weaker countries of Latin America are attacked and need help, Mexico, the President said, is in a position to extend it. He referred specifically to armed help.

A military, naval and air treaty has just been signed with Cuba. Each country agrees to give full port; supply and repair facilities to the other's naval vessels and corresponding privileges to each other's aircraft. Joint naval and air patrol of adjacent waters, including a Yucatan channel, is provided.

Work is being pressed on vital railroad and highway routes through southern Mexico to Guatemala and the rest of Central America, so that war and other supplies can be shipped regularly overland. All Central American countries, as well as Mexico, are working industriously on the Pan-American Highway. It is hoped this will be through to Panama late next year or early in 1944.

President Avila Camacho has taken two predecessors into his inner councils to cement internal unity. General Lazaro Cardenas, Leftist President just before the present Administration; and General Abelardo Rodriguez, businessman and President before Señor Cardenas.

Señor Cardenas has been made Minister of National Defense and General Rodriguez Wartime Economic Co-ordinator.

Mexico has not waited for Uncle Sam to furnish all its needed war equipment. Mexico makes a large part of its own munitions and rifles and is now turning out training airplanes in a fairly large number. For heavier equipment Mexico does rely on the United States, and President Avila Camacho said recently that his equipment was coming through in very good quantity and quality.

Of particular importance to Mexican unity was a statement by Monsignor Luis Martinez, Archbishop of Mexico, that Roman Catholics are giving their full support to the Government. For many years there was trouble between the Church and the State in Mexico, and guerrilla warfare grew out of the religious issue.

President Avila Camacho is determined to have internal peace as a foundation for the war effort. He has repeatedly said he will brook no friction serious enough to upset the political or economic situation at a time when the people should be pulling together for victory.

After a tour of the State of Vera Cruz where, for years conditions have been upset by labor and political strife, the President issued a series of orders to clear up the situation. Among other things, he ordered that a big hacienda which had been under constant press attack as a feudal stronghold be divided among the peasants.

Roosevelt Backs Army Promotions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated 10 Army officers Nov. 2 for promotion to Major General and at the same time asked the promotion of 45 others to Brigadier General.

The Chief Executive sent to the Senate also the nomination of Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Caribbean Defense Commander, to be advanced to temporary Lieutenant General. General Andrews, a native of Nashville, Tenn., already holds the rank by virtue of his present post.

Those nominated to be Major Generals and their home addresses, included:

Donald H. Connolly, a native of Fort Mojave, Ariz.; William Ormond Butler, Marshall, Va.; Leroy Lutes, a native of Cairo, Ill.; Philip B. Fleming, now Federal Works Administrator, Burlington, Iowa; Troy H. Middleton, Baton Rouge, La.; John W. Leonard, Media, Pa.; Fred W. Miller, Manchester, Iowa; Ralph Corbett Smith, a native of Omaha, Neb.; James Kerr Crain, Cuero, Texas, and William Glenn Livesay, Columbia, Mo.

Election Facts in Brief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A total of 1,610 candidates seek election to 705 major national and state offices in today's elections. Here is how they line up:

Senate seats to be filled, 33; candidates, 105.
House seats to be filled, 432; candidates, 841
Governorships, 32; candidates, 90.
Other state offices, 208; candidates, 574.

[Maine elected a senator, governor, and three representatives, all Republican, Sept. 14.]

Four Senate, two gubernatorial, and 100 House candidates had no oppositioon.

To do the electing: An estimated 35,000,000 voters out of 53,613,052 registered—an unusually low proportion.

Number of voting precincts: 129,257 in 47 states.

More Essential Industries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — Selective Service headquarters said today further activities were expected to be added to the 34 listed as essential for the guidance of local draft boards in granting occupational deferment.

Headquarters disclosed also that the designation of key jobs in the original 34 activities had been completed.

The newest designations covered 50 occupations in the construction field and 39 in the production of stone, clay and glass products. All the posts listed were said in the notice to local boards to "require six months or more of training and preparation."

Persons in the positions covered are not deferred automatically but are classified by their boards on the basis of their training and qualifications, the training and qualifications required by their work, and the availability of replacements.

Quakers Aid Children In Leaving France

By Religious News Service

PHILADELPHIA — The American Friends Service Committee has made its personnel in France available to the United States Committee for the Care of European Children and to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for the help of children whose parents have been deported from Unoccupied France to southeastern Poland or who have moved from Occupied to Unoccupied France.

Quaker workers in France will select the children and prepare the necessary papers for their departure to the United States. In this they will be assisted by the O. S. E. Unitarian Service Committee, International Migration Service, International Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and Secours Suisse. Permission to leave France has not, however, been granted by the Vichy Government to either foreign adults or children in the past two months.

The Quaker relief office at Geneva, established in August, reports 2,000 refugees have sought haven in Switzerland. The Quakers will continue their help to refugees still in France and, if possible, to those who fled to Switzerland and Spain. Every effort will be made to bring refugee children from Europe to the New World.

Northwest Sees New Hope In Dehydration Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA VALLEY, Wash.—Dehydration is the bright new chapter in the agricultural development of the Pacific Northwest. It hasn't any "statistics" at this stage for two reasons; as an industry it is still unorganized and spotty, and if statistics were available the amounts produced for Army and Navy are military secrets.

But these things are apparent, that every producer who has anything in the way of a fruit or vegetable dryer is working to capacity; that those who have pioneered in dehydration could, except that they are too busy, say, "I told you so"; and that as fast as they can procure equipment others are going in for dehydration.

Not only vegetables and fruit are being dehydrated for feeding the armed forces but milk is being dried and eggs are being powdered. In Whatcom County on the Canadian border, one of the greatest egg, poultry and milk producing countries in the West, eggs and milk are being packed away like so much flour. Farmers who were not so long ago protesting the importation of China's dried eggs are now enthusiastic about this method of preservation.

The immediate impetus given to dehydration comes from the war with its need for packaged food, small in size and light in weight. Shortage of tin for containers, shortages of tires, lack of cargo space, hazards of transportation, all call for dried foods.

Just What Navy Needed

A story which shows the pertinent value of dried foods is told of Ira Cardiff, a grower in this Valley, who, with his sons, had an established drying business before the war. Right after Pearl Harbor, Mr. Cardiff received a wire to send immediately 50 tons of onions and carrots that were to go into the galleys of a "couple of subs" that were leaving right away from a point on the west coast.

Tons of dried vegetables, Mr. Cardiff explains, in neat, vacuum-packed tins will stow away in "a couple of subs" in a minimum of space and nourish under-seas men for a long, long voyage.

One of the ambitious dehydrating plants in the Valley is that of the Appella Corporation. Previously their specialty had been on the manufacturing of apple specialties, apple crisps, apple powder, apple nuggets, puffed apple slices for desserts, confections, pastry fillings, and breakfast food. The factory now, however, is expanding to dry hardier foods for even hardier needs.

Process an Easy One

In fact, the entire dehydrating program is expanding to wartime dimensions. At least 12 factories, aside from the more common prune-drying plants, are operating in Washington, and Oregon has an even more perfected drying program. These plants are drying potatoes, onions, carrots, sweet potatoes, cabbage, squash, celery, turnips, rutabagas, string beans and limes.

Drying fruits and vegetables is a relatively simple process calling for minimum skill and labor. It is still, however, greatly improved in method since the days of drying apples on the south side of the farm house, or even over methods used in the world war with far more palatable and sightly results. The equipment needed is not too intricate and yet before vegetables may be properly dried it will include mashers, trimmers, cutting tables, slicers, shredders or dicers, inspection tables, blanchers and packaging equipment and extra machinery for vacuum drying.

Studies to improve and make efficient this relatively new method of processing is necessary. For 25 years research in the drying of fruits has been carried on at the Oregon State College at Corvallis under the direction of Dean William A. Schoenfeld. Further research in the College Experiment Station is now being pushed as rapidly as possible on varieties of vegetables best suited for drying; on maturity for drying; on technique, and other points that will speed up the process.

In a recent report made by Henry Hartman of the Oregon College he lists many of the delicious berries of the Northwest as suitable for drying and a long list of vegetables and in addition dried fruit pulps, apple chop suitable for jams and jellies, various soup stocks, and apple, garlic and celery powder.

Unlimited Possibilities

For the Pacific Northwest dehydration has possibilities that make it a process with unlimited possibilities. In a region where the prolific growth of perishable fruits and vegetables has far exceeded population needs not even the canning of foods has taken up the surplus. The too common plaint, "What a shame to see this fruit going to waste with so many hungry for it" can be taken care of with dehydration. Dehydration means not only the salvaging of foods that now are wasted but it means that farm capacity may expand with postwar irrigation in the Coulee project and still find a way of saving food surpluses.

Thought soars when men of this area get together these days to discuss dehydration. It is seen as a means af stabilizinfi agriculture. In an egg producing region, far removed from markets, it will supplement even refrigeration and eliminate much of the loss by breakage. It will help in solving the seasonal labor problem by providing winter work in the drying of such items as celery, parsnips, rutabagas and cabbage.

In terms of winning the war thought soars again to Kaiser-like proportions and if large cargo planes can be built, they can be stowed with enormous quantities of dried foods. In terms of human need the Pacific Northwest is seen as contributing a large share in the feeding of millions hungry for vegetables that can be made fresh and delicious with the addition of water.

WPB Warns of Danger of Shortage Of Gas Used for Heat and Cooking

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The War Production Board has cautioned that the demands of war industries and a scarcity of oil and coal may result in a serious gas shortage in homes this winter unless householders watch their stoves and heating plants.

WPB explained that "manufactured gas is made from oil and coal, both of which must be transported to gas plants over rail lines already badly crowded with war materials, supplies and troops."

WPB made a series of suggestions for gas conservation:

For cooking purposes, it was recommended that a "low blue flame, not yellow" be used for efficiency. Other suggestions: cook more "one-dish" meals; be sure burners are kept clean; don't use the gas range oven or top burners to heat the kitchen or provide auxiliary heat to the rest of the home.

In using gas for water heating, WPB said, see that leaky faucets are repaired, don't run water while washing but use the drain stop, insulate pipes and tanks, maintain a water temperature of 120 to 150 degrees.

About gas refrigerators: don't leave the door open, reset temperature controls after a quick freezing, cool cooked foods before placing in refrigerator, don't waste space by keeping foods in refrigerators that don't have to be kept cool.

'New Code for Mayors' Commemorates Belgian

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—A "New Code for Mayors," a booklet prepared by the Belgian Government-in-Exile, will be presented to 3,500 Mayors of American cities, it was announced by Dr. Jan-Albert Goris, Commissioner of Information for Belgium.

The booklet is in commemoration of Dr. F. J. Van de Meulebroeck, Mayor of Brussels, who went to prison in June, 1941, when he defied the invading Nazis.

4-H Club Attainments Told to Farm Secretary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — Representing 1,500,000 of their fellow boys and girls, two 4-H Club members, Nancy Morrison, and Mack Crippen, Jr., of Fairfax County, Va., today presented to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard a report on club accomplishments throughout the nation this year.

The report showed 4-H Club members had collected 146,000,000 pounds of scrap metal and 23,000,000 pounds of rubber; canned 14,000,000 jars of farm products; purchased $6,000,000 of war stamps and sold $2,600,000 worth.

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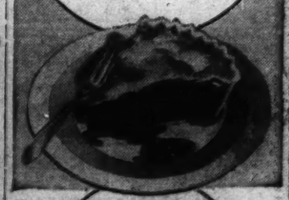

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'Sweet Charity' Premiere Tonight—'Figaro' Due at Opera House

Ernest Cossart — Lynn Phillips — Daisy Belmore — Byron McGrath — Georgette McKee

In the cast of "Angel Street" coming Wednesday to the Plymouth Theater

New Comedy Arriving At The Shubert

This evening will see the first of the two theater openings scheduled for this week, when the curtain goes up on "Sweet Charity" at the Shubert. The play, a comedy, is about clubwomen who hire what is popularly known as a "name" band to play at a dance. The affair was arranged to raise money for war activities, but instead the women find that they cannot meet their own bills.

June Walker, who, unless memory fails, has not been in Boston since Thornton Wilder's "Merchant of Yonkers," will head a cast which includes Philip Loeb; Harlan Briggs, who was here last winter in Herbert Ehrmann's play, "Under this Roof"; Viola Roache, Mary Sargent, Jane Seymour, John T. Kline, Calvin Thomas, Whitner Bissell, Augusta Dabney, Dort Clark, Hans Roberts, Rollin Bauer, John Kirk, John Adair, and Clyde Waddell.

Harry Wagstaff Gribble directed. The play is being presented by Alfred Bloomingdale by arrangement with Lee Shubert.

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De Luxe Edition

A limited edition of a souvenir book about Irving Berlin's soldier musical show, "This Is the Army," is to be published shortly to sell for $100 a copy. There will be a total of 1,000 copies. All the proceeds will go to the Army Emergency Relief.

The show, which comes to the Boston Opera House on Monday, Nov. 16, is expected to set a record for receipts at the Mastbaum Theater in Philadelphia, where it is now housed. A gross of $200,000 is estimated for the fortnight's engagement there. Seats for the Boston engagement go on sale at the Opera House Thursday morning at 10.

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Fulda of 'The Pirate'

Ludwig Fulda, the author of the original version of "The Pirate," on which S. N. Behrman's play now at the Colonial is based, was a German-Jewish playwright who came to the United States in the early years of the present century to fill a lengthy list of lecture engagements and to meet the large German-speaking audience in this country already familiar with his work.

Two of the best known of his plays had already been favorably received in New York and others had been produced in various cities by the old Germanistic Society of America to which Fulda belonged. He was well established in Germany and one of his plays, "The Talisman," had presumed to satirize some aspects of the Kaiser. Many years later, when the Hitler Government had come to power he withdrew from the Prussian Academy of Arts. When he passed on in 1939 the event was ignored by the German press.

Fulda's first American lecture tour took place in 1906. He visited many colleges and was greatly impressed by the American system of education. During his travels he took every opportunity to urge the establishment of a national theater, an institution which he believed deserved government support.

In 1917 the American premiere of one of his less successful plays, "The Pirate," took place in Milwaukee. The play had been translated from the German by Louis N. Parker and was presented by George Foster Platt's Company of Modern Players for the final week of their summer stock season. Alfred Lunt then played the role of Serafin which he is now doing in Behrman's new version of the play.

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'Doorstep' Preparations

Dorothy Gish, Louis Calhern, and the other members of the cast in Herman Shumlin's production of "The Great Big Doorstep" will arrive in Boston Monday. Three dress rehearsals—on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights—are scheduled preparatory to the opening at the Colonial on Thursday evening, Nov. 12.

When "The Great Big Doorstep" has its premiere Mr. Shumlin will have five companies at work. On that night he will be represented by Ethel Barrymore in "The Corn Is Green" at the Lyceum Theater in Minneapolis, "Watch on the Rhine" at the Lanier Auditorium, Montgomery, Ala., another company of "Watch on the Rhine" now in its sixth month at the Aldwych Theater in London, and Fay Compton in "The Little Foxes" at the Piccadilly, London.

News of the Stage

New York

Katharine Cornell announces that José Ferrer will have the featured role of Baron Tusenbach in her production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters." He will join rehearsals immediately. Mr. Ferrer's first important Broadway role was in Robert Ardrey's "How to Get Tough About It" in 1938, produced by Guthrie McClintic, who is staging "The Three Sisters." He has subsequently appeared under Mr. McClintic's direction in "Missouri Legend," "Mamba's Daughters," and "Key Largo." Last summer, he played Iago, with Paul Robeson as Othello, and he had the title role in the revival of "Charley's Aunt" two seasons ago.

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"Vickie," "Three Men on a Horse," and "The Time, the Place, and the Girl" closed Saturday evening.

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At Bryn Mawr College Saturday afternoon formal presentation was made of costumes and theatrical effects of the late Otis Skinner to the Mrs. Otis Skinner Workshop, a memorial theater jointly established at Bryn Mawr and the Baldwin School three years ago in honor of Maud Burbin Skinner. Other bequests of Mr. Skinner's costumes and professional properties are soon to be made by Cornelia Otis Skinner to the Harvard University and New York City libraries.

To Lecture on 'Boris'

Boris Goldovsky will discuss "Boris Godounoff" at his fifth lecture on the opera at the New England Conservatory of Music, Thursday, at 5 p. m. Mr. Goldovsky will also comment on the new version, re-orchestrated by Shostakovitch.

Vandamm

Louis Calhern and Dorothy Gish

In Herman Shumlin's production of "The Great Big Doorstep," coming to the Colonial on Thursday, Nov. 12.

Concerts to Come

Sylvan Levin's English translation of the Italian libretto of Da Ponte will be used at the performance of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," which opens the two-night visit of the Philadelphia Opera Company at the Boston Opera House Tuesday evening. Vernon Hammond's English adaptation of the French of Meilhac and Halévy will serve at the presentation of Johann Strauss' "The Bat" Wednesday evening. Mr. Levin will conduct both performances. Singers in the Mozart opera include Emma Beldan, Sylvia Morgan, Margaret Spenser, Howard Vandenburg, and Robert Brink. Singers in the Strauss opera include Lester Ferguson, John Hamill, Hamilton Benz, and Mmes. Morgan and Spenser.

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Voices From the Don

Ecclesiastical music and folksongs form the material offered for the entertainment of listeners at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, by the Don Cossack Chorus, Serge Jaroff, conductor. Titles of pieces announced include: "Let Christ Be Resurrected," D. Bortniansky; "Of Thy Mystical Supper," A. Lvoff; "O God, Save Thy People," P. Tchesnokoff; "The Steppe," L. Knipper; Cradle Song, A. Liadoff; Soldier Songs, arr. by Shvedoff, and Cossack Songs, arr. by Jaroff.

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Students Invite Public

Quincy Porter will direct the New England Conservatory Orchestra in Jordan Hall Thursday evening in a concert open to the public without charge. The program comprises: Handel, Concerto No. 1 in G major; Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 in C minor, op. 67; Mozart, Concerto for Horn, No. 3 (K. 447); Copland, "El Salon Mexico." Willem Valkenier, Boston Symphony horn player, and Margaret Mason, harpsichordist, will assist.

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Looking Ahead

Down on the calendar of those who attend to arrangements for touring concert artists are the following:

Conrad Thibault, baritone—Jordan Hall, evening of Friday, Nov. 20.

Polyna Stoska, soprano—Symphony Hall, afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 22.

Fritz Kreisler, violinist—Symphony Hall, afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 29.

Devi Dja Returning

Devi Dja and her small company of Bali-Java dancers and musicians to be presented in a benefit performance for the Queen Wilhelmina Fund by the Women Volunteers for Holland Relief in New England Mutual Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 20, were seen in Boston two years ago in a series of three performances in the New England Conservatory's little Recital Hall. There was no fanfare about these appearances, Boston was hardly aware of their presence, but the audiences that did find them out were charmed with the exotic entertainment they had to offer.

At that time the troupe, even then reduced by circumstances from the larger company and productions they had had in New York, were making a farewell tour which eventually took them through the South and West to the Pacific Coast. Though war cast its shadow upon them, they fully expected to return to their homes in the Netherlands East Indies. But the shadow became a brutal actuality that cut them off from all hope of such return, at least for its duration.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now they are wandering minstrels of the dance, separated from their homeland, dependent on their bookings in the United States. Two years ago none of them spoke English but the European manager traveling with them.

There was small Tina, looking even younger than her years, she of the saucer eyes that almost matched in size the plates she tossed in one of the native dances. I watched her backstage (preparing for the matinée) swathing her fragile waist in yards of beautiful material. She stamped her foot when she could not make it go just right, and that was a language we both could understand. We smiled together, and she showed me the neat mounds of silks and embroideries and cloths and ribbons that somehow wound themselves into costumes. We spoke in pantomime.

♪ ♪ ♪

The two other girls, Wani and Mima, slightly older, fresh, blooming, were dressing with less difficulty, perhaps because they paid no attention to me. Devi Dja was ready for her first number, her bright eyes alert, hovering, careful of detail. But it was only from the stage side of the footlights that she was able to make any direct communication, so far as I was concerned.

What Devi Dja presents is the folk scene of her homeland in theater form—the legend, the ritual, the domestic ceremonial, the jungle dance, all necessarily abbreviated from native lengths. And all done with sincerity, with élan. The costumes are unusual, the dancing strange and exciting, the music of the gamelan orchestra hauntingly perpetuating the vague air of unreality, of a colorful sound picture seen in a dream.

There was one vigorous young man dancer in the ensemble during that previous Boston engagement. Several other young men played the native instruments. Whether they are in the present roll call, or a sterner one, can at the moment only be guessed.

Margaret Lloyd

Opera Tonight

The Philadelphia Opera Company opens its two-day engagement at the Boston Opera House tonight with Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," sung in English. The company is composed of young American singers. Sylvan Levin is the conductor.

Sketches by Wynandus for the program of Devi Dja's performance on Nov. 20.

Ann Harding, Walter Huston In Davies Film

Walter Huston and Ann Harding have been chosen for the roles of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davies in Warners "Mission to Moscow." Victor Francen will play A. Y. Vyshensky, and Barbara Everest will portray Madame Litvinoff in the screen adaptation of the book written by the former U. S. Ambassador to Soviet Russia. Joyce Reynolds will play Emlen Knight Davies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Laraine Day has been signed by RKO Radio for the feminine lead opposite Cary Grant in "From Here to Victory." H. C. Potter is directing. The story is based on "Bundles for Freedom," by Milton Holmes. The supporting cast includes Charles Bickford, Paul Stewart, Florence Bates and Henry Stephenson.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ida Lupino and Olivia de Havilland have been assigned by Warners to play two of the three Brontë sisters in "Devotion," which Curtis Bernhardt will direct. The two players also will do stints in "Thank Your Lucky Stars," the all-star musical now before the cameras.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sam Hellman has been assigned to do the screen play, "Will Rogers," which Mark Hellinger will produce for Warners. Mr. Hellman recently completed the screen play on "A Night at Tony Pastor's."

♪ ♪ ♪

Columbia announces for November one of its busiest schedules in recent years, with 10 pictures to begin production before the month is out. Among the more important of the November entries are "Reveille With Beverly," starring Ann Miller; "Destroyer," with Edward G. Robinson and Glenn Ford; "Port Said," with Melvyn Dougles; "Blitzkrieg," with Brian Aherne, and an untitled film in which Humphrey Bogart and Rita Hayworth will be co-starred.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Freighters Under Fire," the new "World in Action" film on merchant seamen, will be released by United Artists in the United States and South America as "Fighting Freighters."

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The returns of a wartime election will find all four networks with special schedules throughout the evening, in addition to plans for continuing reports until 3 a. m. Wednesday. Even the regular newscast periods will be primarily election. It is the intention to begin the returns early in the evening, and offer more elaborate programs from 9 o'clock on, with pickups from various parts of the country. Regular programs may be delayed or cancelled.

Complete coverage of election returns will be given over MBS-WNAC by Fulton Lewis Jr., and his staff, interspersed with music by prominent dance orchestras.

Supplementing its regular evening newscasts by Earl Godwin and Raymond Gram Swing, Blue-WHDH will present Roy Porter in two- minute summaries of late returns every half hour commencing at 9 p. m.

CBS-WEEI has completed arrangements to provide listeners with comprehensive reports in the nationwide elections, with news reporters and political analysts bringing last-minute results.

Arch Oboler, "Lights Out," takes his listeners on an imaginative flight into the future, "Across the Gap," envisioning an era in which people may travel with the speed of light, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

"Education for Victory" is the first of a series of programs sponsored by the Boston School Committee for wartime guidance to parents and students. Arthur L. Gould, superintendent, is the first speaker, WMEX, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Joseph Rogatchevsky, tenor, is guest soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra on the Songs of the Centuries program. He will sing the Aubade from Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" and Herman's Aria from Tchaikovsky's "Pique - Dame," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PICTURES

PROVEN II — NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN — INSIDE FIGHTING CHINA

TREMONT — EAGLE SQUADRON

NORMANDIE — Tomorrow We Live Invisible Menace — BORIS KARLOFF

BIJOU — KID GLOVE KILLER PLAYMATES — KAY KYSER

SQUARE MYS 1000 — SON OF FURY

UPHAMS TAL. 6000 — CLOSE CALL FOR ELLERY QUEEN, THE SPOILERS

PARAMOUNT FENWAY — NOW — Errol FLYNN • Ronald REAGAN — "DESPERATE JOURNEY" — Plus "The Loves of Edgar Allan Poe"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Sonja HENIE • John PAYNE — "ICELAND" — Plus "BERLIN CORRESPONDENT"

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR • Evs. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w — "Hilarious, Amusing, Fascinating . . . Not to Be Missed"—POST. — JUNIOR MISS — EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

PLYMOUTH • OPENS TOM'W EVE. — Matinee Thursday—Seats Now — SHEPARD TRAUBE presents Angel Street — By PATRICK HAMILTON — with ERNEST COSSART • LYNN PHILLIPS • BYRON McGRATH — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.86 | Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, CI. 7-5474 — Evs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Tues., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Perf. (Special Mat. Elec. Day, Nov. 3)

SHUBERT • 1 Week TONIGHT — Matinee Thursday, 2:30 — Alfred Bloomingdale in (by Arr. Lee Shubert) presents — SWEET CHARITY — Plus "Merry-Go-Round" by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK — A NEW COMEDY — by John van Druten and Lloyd Morris — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway, Cir. 6-5979 — Previews 8:40. Mats. Election Day and Saturday 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"THUNDER BIRDS" — Gene TIERNEY • Preston FOSTER • John SUTTON — + PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW + — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents — PHILADELPHIA OPERA CO. — In Every-day English — "Youth, Beauty, and a good show." Globe — REMAINING TICKETS OPERA HOUSE BOX — TONIGHT 8:15 — Tom'w, 8:15, "The Bat," Waltz-comedy

TRAPP FAMILY — Tickets at Jordan Hall 10:30 to 5:30 — 2 Concerts Only! — $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 — Sun. Aft., Nov. 15—Tues. Eve., Nov. 17 — Secure available tickets in advance. Hundreds turned away last season. — Chorals, madrigals, rollicking folk-songs, yodels, mountain calls, music on ancient instruments. All in colorful costumes.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — CARY GRANT • JEAN ARTHUR • RONALD COLMAN — The Talk of the Town — Starting WEDNESDAY — WM. POWELL & HEDY LAMARR — "CROSSROADS"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.

ANGEL STREET — With VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 — Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40, 55c to $2.20 — Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Election Day & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — Season's Laugh Success! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970. 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M. — 200 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" — BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY & DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. — Seats at $1.10 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Sumptuous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.86 | Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, CI. 7-5474 — Evs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Tues., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Perf. (Special Mat. Elec. Day, Nov. 3)

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"THUNDER BIRDS" — Gene TIERNEY • Preston FOSTER • John SUTTON — + PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW + — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

COLONIAL — Tonight 8:30 — EVES. 8:30—MATS. THURS. & SAT. — PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present — GERTRUDE LYNN — LUNT • FONTANNE — in S. N. Behrman's — "THE PIRATE"

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Sweet Charity," by Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff. Presented by Alfred Bloomingdale. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"The Marriage of Figaro," presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—First in the series of Youth Concerts. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Bliss — "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore. 8:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 6:30, 9:45.

Exeter—"Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Holiday Inn," Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby. 1:20, 4:30, 7:30.

Fenway—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Love of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell. 9:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:00.

Keith Memorial—"Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 9:54 a. m., 12:48, 3:36, 6:30, 9:21. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:58 a. m., 1:52, 4:34, 7:34, 10:25. In person: Jane Wyatt. 3:13, 6:04, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. First suburban showing. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Metropolitan — "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:20, 9:45. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Tomorrow We Live," Jean Parker, Ricardo Cortez. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:15, 9. "Invisible Menace," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel — "Inside Fighting China," "Man Power," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum — "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:40.

Paramount — "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:00. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7, Stage show: 12:30, 2:55, 5:55, 9:30. Broadcast: 8:30.

Scollay—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"Football Thrills." "Motion Picture Studios." United States Student Pilots." "Harry James' Musical." Also: "Sailor Takes a Soldier to Monte Carlo." 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 3:04, 6:38; 10:12. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:38, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand, Huntington Avenue — "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:18. "A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Telepix — "World at War," Pete Smith Football Thriller," "Travelogue," cartoons and 20 minutes of news including Guadalcanal, Willkie Speech and Harvard-Army game. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:30, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Tremont—"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 9:10 a. m., 12:55, 4:40, 8:30. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Dianna Barrymore. 10:35 a. m., 2:30, 6, 10:45.

Uptown — "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, 1:35; 4:50, 8:15. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman, 2:35, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mokey," Don Dailly, Donna Reed. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Hi, Neighbor!" 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. 3. Continuous from 8:45.

BRAINTREE—Strahtree: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Priorities on Parade." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 2:35, 6:10, 9:30. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Priorities on Parade." 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:50, 5.

University: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 3:25, 6:45, 10:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2, 7.

Strand: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 2:11, 9:11. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:47.

Uptown Corner: "Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 1:10, 4:00, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Calpiet: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:23, 7, 9:45. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 2:10, 5:22.

Park: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Parachute Nurse," "Battle of Midway." 3, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:45, 5.

Hyde Park: "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 8:50. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 3:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. 2, 8:45. "Cavalcade of Aviation." 2:30, 8:15.

MALDEN — Granada: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal. 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:37, 9:14.

Mystic: "Hello, Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 2:15, 8:35. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard, Helen Gilbert. 3:25, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:27, 9:12. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2:05, 7:50.

Orpheum: "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:05, 7, 9:35. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 3:15, 8:25.

Strand: "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot, June Depree. 3:35, 7, 9:30. "Through Different Eyes." 2:25, 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Postman Didn't Ring," R. Travis, Brenda Joyce. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Hello, Annapolis" 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 12:30, 4:16, 7:40. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. 2:15, 5:30, 9:20.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," J. Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

Strand: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen Edmund Lowe. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "United We Stand." 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "United We Stand." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night Before the Divorce." Lynn Bari, J. Allen 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Priorities on Parade." Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "Tombstone." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat Brien, Glenn Ford. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 6:30, 9:25. "March of Time," 3:55, 8:35.

Oklahoma Pupils Win Honor Of Naming Ship, Will Rogers

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The American Industries Salvage Committee announces that as a reward for their metal scrap collection in a nation-wide competition, Oklahoma school children would sponsor the first of a group of 48 Liberty cargo ships.

They were the first among the 48 States' 30,000,000 school children to win the honor.

The Committee said:

Three children, two boys and a girl, together with a woman teacher from the school leading the State's scrap collection, would name the ship in November at an Eastern shipyard.

They would name the ship the Will Rogers after the cowboy humorist who was the overwhelming choice of the Oklahoma schoolchildren when they had to chose a name for the vessel.

The winners in the school scrap contest in Oklahoma were: H. J. Terry, 10, of the Oscar School, in Jefferson County, near Ryan, which led the State in collections. Its 23 students gathered an average of 5,500 pounds.

Bobby Lee Walker, 10, of the Walco School near Tulsa. His school was third in the State. Its 18 students collected an average of 3,600 pounds.

Dorothy Lipsey, 10, or Margaret May Snell, 8, the only students of the Gyp Valley School in Harper County. The two girls, who won second place for their school by collecting 4,600 pounds of scrap metal apiece, must decide between them which will attend the ceremony.

So far each of the two girls has voted for herself as the one to go.

Mrs. E. E. Rutledge, a teacher of the top-ranking Oscar School and wife of the principal, was selected as the chaperon for the children.

Mrs. Will Rogers, widow of the humorist and now living in California, has been invited to accompany the young sponsors.

The National contest was suggested by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and was approved by the War Production Board and the U. S. Maritime Commission.

F.B.I. 'Duress' Discussed At Treason Trial

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Walter Froehling, one of six Chicagoans on trial on treason charges, made an unscheduled appearance on the witness stand in the middle of the Government's case in Federal Court yesterday.

His testimony, not heard by the jury, was on the question whether a statement taken from him by the Federal Bureau of Investigation last June 30 was obtained under duress.

The defense attorney, Paul A. Warnholtz, contended it was, making that the basis of his objection to admission of the statement. The jury was excluded while the lawyer argued, then Mr. Froehling was called to tell the circumstances under which the statement was taken.

He charged he was held in custody of F. B. I. agents at his home for two days although he was told he was not under arrest and that on June 30 he was taken to the F. B. I. offices and "questioned all day" about his nephew, Herbert Hans Haupt, of Chicago, one of the six Nazi saboteurs executed in Washington last Aug. 8.

Mr. Froehling said he told the agents he did not know that Haupt had been in Germany, prior to the latter's appearance here last June. He declared that two agents, John J. Hennessy and R. G. Dunn, "called me a liar."

Mr. Froehling said he was "nervous and homesick" and didn't remember what he was reading when he signed the statement, and that he hadn't slept for two nights.

When United States Attorney J. Albert Woll cross-examined Mr Froehling, the defendant stated that the F. B. I. agents who questioned him June 30 were "friendly" and "very fine gentlemen."

"The only thing you resented, then, before you signed that statement, was something you say Agents Hennessy and Dunn said to you, is that it?" Mr. Woll asked.

"Yes," Mr. Froehling answered.

When court adjourned the questions of "duress" and admissibility of the June 30 statement had not been ruled upon by the court.

Agent Hennessy, who identified the June 30 statement, denied on the stand that he called Mr. Froehling any vile names.

Mr. Froehling and his wife are on trial with Haupt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, and two friends of the family, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wergin, all charged with having given "aid and comfort" to young Haupt when he came to this country last summer on a mission of sabotage.

Farm Women in Convention Set to Taekle Harder Tasks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 3—The increased burdens of farm women in a wartime economy were discussed frankly but without complaint in a meeting here Oct. 30 and 31 of some 700 leaders from all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

They were attending a convention sponsored by the United States Liaison Committee of the Associated Country Women of the World, a substitute for the triennial convention of the Association itself, which was canceled because of the war. Members of 21 organizations of rural women, they faced squarely their common task, the production of more food with less help. As one of them said:

"Farm women are doing much more with far less help than they had a year ago, and next year they'll do even more with a little less than they have now."

Their work won the praise of Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who mentioned their contributions to morale and physical well-being in their homes and communities.

Heroines of Farm Land

"I am told by members of the Federal extension staff," he said in the chief address at the convention, "that girls and women from 10 to 65 years old drove tractors and thousands of unsung heroines picked corn, drove hay stackers, and assumed entire responsibility for farm chores, and in other ways made possible the record-breaking harvest of 1942."

Delegates were not satisfied just to listen to commendation and advice, however. They had problems and suggestions which they put forcefully in an open forum which followed Mr. Hill's address. One was the closing of excess government bureaus and the diverting of their personnel to productive effort.

"We have heard about the 40-hour week," said a woman from Oregon, "and we know about the 70-hour week, or the farm woman's week. We would like to know what the Government can do toward streamlining its affairs to release the tremendous manpower now employed by nonessential bureaus."

She suggested abolition of the Farm Security Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Work Projects Administration and National Youth Administration. Some delegates defended the AAA for its educational work in promoting soil conservation and better farming practice. Others replied the county farm bureaus already were doing that successfully before the AAA arrived. It was pointed out, however, that the AAA could back its recommendations with benefit payments for approved practices.

No defenders appeared when the discussion got around to the subject of liquor. Several women spoke vigorously against the wasting of farm crops in a time of crisis by converting them into alcoholic drinks.

City Women Not Wanted

The suggestion that city women might help out on the farms aroused no enthusiasm. Some farm wives thought the city dwellers might be taught to do some of the lighter tasks, and that they might take care of the babies and do the cooking while farm folk did the heavier work.

The women would be even less willing to call in Japanese evacuees from the West Coast to help on their farms. One delegate was asked if she wouldn't accept Japanese help "to raise the food that would save our Army and our Allies." Her answer was "No." Unwillingness to trust the Japanese outside internment camps was expressed generally.

This lively discussion of wartime problems did not mean there was any dissent from the major aim of contributing in every way possible to winning the war and peace. Farm women already have shown their wartime strength. Miss Grace E. Frysinger, senior home economist in the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, told delegates their problems would not be solved immediately by peace. In fact, they would have to produce more food when fighting ends, she said, to restore the supplies of Axis-devastated lands and of Italy and Germany as well.

Mrs. Phillis Turner, Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada, reported that fuel rationing was requiring Canadians to live this winter in about one fourth the space in their homes. The delegates were addressed also by Miss Hilda Beal of York, England, and Senora Maria Currea de Aya and Senora S. de Martinez Guerrero, Colombian and Argentine representatives, respectively, on the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Mrs. Guy Roop of Snowville, Va., presided at the convention as Chairman of the United States Liaison Committee, a position which she will hold as long as the war continues. A new office, that of Vice-Chairman, was filled by the election of Mrs. Paul Edgar, North Topeka, Kan. Mrs. Edgar is a Past President of the Kansas Home Demonstration Advisory Council, which was the hostess organization of the convention.

Plant Nut Trees This Fall

The value of nut trees to the home gardener is threefgold: thty supply necessary food substances (protein and fats); they provide graceful, long-lived shade trees; and they bear crops which need no hoeing, weeding or spraying. Furthermore, they may be had in greater variety than ever before; and cultivation has done much for the size and quality since the days when we used to crack pignuts on the old stone wall bordering the lane where they grew. Today it is possible to buy grafted stock from the nurseries that will come into bearing as early as two-year-old fruit trees.

Fall planting is much more desirable than spring planting, since the stock is freshly dug; and the trees will become well established before the ground freezes, giving them that much extra growing time over spring-planted trees. They are not at all finicky about location or soil. Moderately rich garden soil is all they ask and the same care in planting that you would give a fruit tree. Once well started, they go their own way without further effort on the gardener's part.

There are several kinds which you will certainly want—others if you have room for them. Perhaps one of the most popular is the filbert. And a filbert isn't just a hazelnut any more—the kind we used to race the squirrels for along the country roadside. Today there are many varieties of filberts, all bearing nuts of a superior flavor and size. European varieties will succeed as far north as the latitude of Rochester, N. Y., and some recommended ones in this group are Kentish Cob, Barcelona and White Aveline; while Italian Red is especially adapted to growing in the South. Native grown stock, adapted to a more rigorous climate, includes the reliable Winkler with its brilliantly colored fall foliage and large, thin-shelled nuts. Filberts, in general, grow about as large as peach trees.

The New Hiccans

Hickories you will want, of course. Shagbark seems to be the best all-round variety, growing well the country over, except in the Gulf States. Fairbanks is a satisfactory, early bearing variety. If you can plant them on a sunny slope, so much the better. And there is a fine and fascinating new nut which should be included in your list. It is called Hiccan. As you have doubtless guessed, it is a cross between the hickory and the pecan. In giving us this delicious nut, the hybridizers have made it possible for those who reside in the middle and northern states to enoy the melting flavor of the southern grown pecan along with the hardiness of the northern grown hickory. Burlington and Indiana are two varieties which will give satisfaction. It might be of interest to add that hiccan trees are especially desirable for specimen lawn planting, attractive in growth and hardy everywhere.

That old favorite, the Black Walnut, must not be omitted. The Thomas, perhaps, is first choice when it comes to varieties; though Ohio is a favorite with many growers. The former, however, is a rapid grower and succeeds practically everywhere. Its large, rich kernels have many uses. A member of the same family, the big shaggy Butternut produces meats rich in oil and of an incomparable flavor; albeit they are a bit harder to extract from the shell than some others, but, in my opinion, well worth the effort. The tree is native in some sections of the country, but improved varieties are offered by the nut-tree nurseries. The tree itself, symmetrical in growth and extremely hardy, is a welcome addition to the home grounds. When well established, it bears bountiful crops year after year.

More Than One Variety

Since many nut trees are self-sterile, it is always well to plant more than one variety of most kinds to insure adequate pollination. It is not necessary to set them close together, however. When ordering from the nursery, ask for information as to varieties to use together.

Most nut trees have lengthy and numerous roots. When planting, be sure to make the holes deep enough to take them without crowding; and set the tree as deep as it formerly stood in the nursery, as shown by the soil line on the trunk. Mix bone meal with the soil around the roots, working it in firmly around and between them. Then fill the hole to within five or six inches of the top with good garden soil, pressing it down hard. Pour in water to the top of the hole, and when this has sunk out of sight, fill in with more soil, tramping it down even with the surface. After the ground has frozen, mulch with spent straw or coarse peat moss.

The nurseries advise shading the trunks of these newly set trees during the first winter. For this use a piece of burlap, winding it around spirally and holding firmly in place with raffia or soft cord. Pruning may be left until spring when the trees should be cut back about one third of the growth of the preceding year.

Ethel M. Eaton,
A Tuesday Feature

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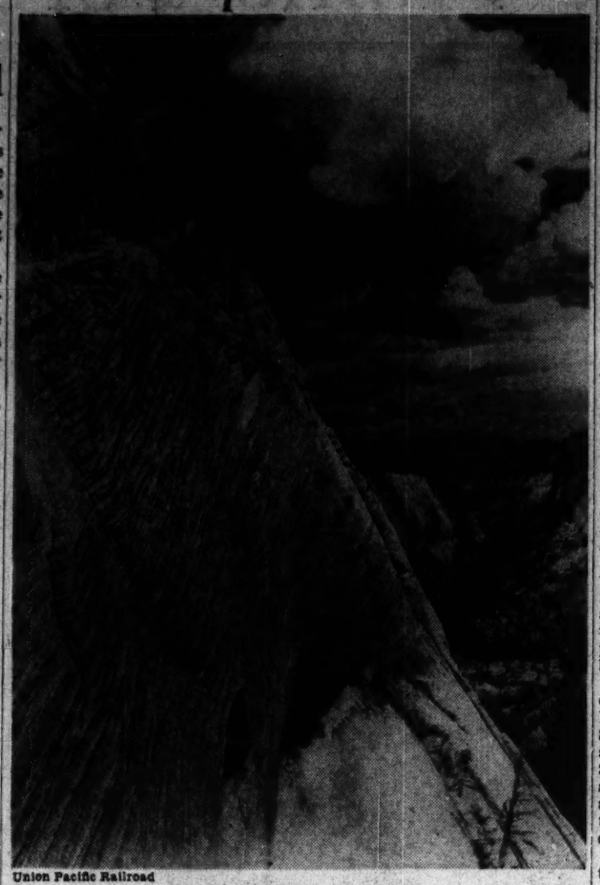

Union Pacific Railroad

Girdling a Mountain Top

Horseback riders negotiate a hazardous trail in Zion National Park

Utah's Many Natural Wonders Always an Appeal to Visitors

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Utah long has been known as the State of "natural wonders." In its Bryce Canyon National Park and Zion National Park arches of stone form natural bridges; gigantic walls rise from valley floors to breath-taking heights; and fantastic designs decorate canyon walls.

One of Utah's most interesting wonderlands is its Capitol Reef National Monument. This monument derives its name from a formation within the area which is a remarkable resemblance of the national capitol in Washington.

Retaining much of the "Old West" from Pioneer days contrasted by modern progress Utah offers to the traveler many novel natural wonders. With the 1940 discovery of a new Natural Bridge in Capitol Reef National Monument, to vie with the wonders of Doubting Castle, Chimney Rock and the Great Oregon, scientists now are turning their attention to unexplored sections in Wayne County, which is said to be the largest unexplored area left in America.

In the unexplored district near the village of Fruita are a series of walls 500 to 800 feet high. Of special interest to visitors, are the giant cliff petroglyphs depicting sheep, serpents, and human figures. These curious and fantastic designs decorate many walls down the canyon and recall similar illustrations of old Mexico seen among the historic pueblos, the prtamids, and the Tarasco Ruins.

Empress of Scotland

The luxurious liner Empress of Japan has been rechristened Empress of Scotland. Now painted a wartime gray the new Empress of Scotland has been in Admiralty service since the outbreak of hostilities. She holds all speed records for trans-Pacific crossings. It is a decade since a Canadian Pacific steamship bore the name of Empress of Scotland. The last one was originally the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, German-built, and was turned over to the company in the reparations after World War 1. At one time, the old Empress of Scotland with a gross tonnage of 26,000 was the largest ship to sail up the St. Lawrence. Sold by the company some 10 years ago, the old Empress of Scotland was destroyed shortly afterwards by fire. The latest Empress of Scotland, under charter to the British Admiralty, has been transporting troops to all parts of the globe during the present war.

Florida's Waterways

Besides possessing one of the country's most publicized seacoasts Florida also can boast a large number of springs and waterways. From the northern border to Lake Okeechobee through the center of the peninsula are nearly 30,000 lakes located in the rolling highlands famous for their fresh water fishing. In the High Hammock country is Weekiwachee Spring, with a spectacular flow of 100,000 gallons a minute. On the east of Ocala National Forest are the prehistoric shell mounds at Silver Glen Springs. West of Ocala are the Rainbow underwater garden springs. Near Deland is the Ponce de Leon Spring, discovered in 1513. In Marion County are the Silver Springs and their subterranean river sources, with flows of 531,234,720 gallons every 24 hours and reputed to be the largest springs in the world. Near Lake City are the curative White Springs with a radium spring flow of 32,420 gallons a minute. From Tampa, St. Petersburg and the West Coast resorts are many springs of sightseeing interest.

Earhart Plane May Fly Freight to Cuba

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The plane once used by Amelia Earhart to fly the Atlantic would be put to the more prosaic job of trundling freight if a Cuban air line gets permission to institute temporary service between Miami and Havana, it was made known yesterday at a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing.

The plane, now at Boulder City, Nev., is one of four ships the Expreseo Aereo Inter-Americano of Havana has acquired, Kennith Frank, Jr., of Havana, Vice-President and Director of the Company, testified.

The hearing was called by the C. A. B. to hear the qualifications of various air lines, both domestic and foreign, to meet a demand for extra service, made necessary "because of conditions arising out of the presecution of the war."

Other companies whose applications for permits to begin temporary operations in the Caribbean are pending include: Eastern Air Lines, Lowell Yerex, operating under the British West Indian Airways; Taca, of South America; KLM-Royal Dutch Air Lines; Colonial Airways; Compania Nacional Cubana de Aviacion, and Pan American Airways.

Telephone Company Answers La Guardia

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Replying to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's call for "more co-operation" from the New York Telephone Company in the current campaign against gambling, the Company said yesterday it "does not seek or wish the type of business to which the Mayor referred."

In a statement declaring it will continue to refuse service or disconnect service already installed whenever requested to do so by law-enforcement agencies, the Company pointed out:

"It must be recognized, however, that the Company does not possess police powers either of investigation or law enforcement; that it is not possible to know the purpose to which every telephone installation may be put, and that—in the absence of information indicating the facilities are to be used for illegal purposes—the Company is obliged by law to provide service without discrimination.

"The Company does not seek or wish the type of business to which the Mayor referred in his radio address yesterday."

Mayor La Guardia had expressed doubt that "such vast, expensive, complicated telephone service setups as have been found" in use by bookmakers could be operated without knowledge of the Telephone Company.

New Tire Boosts Cycle's Efficiency

FORT KNOX, Ky. (AP)—Development of a new type tire which makes it possible for a military motorcycle to "ride circles around peeps or jeeps in desert sand" was announced by the Armored Force School.

Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, School Commandant, said the tire is being used by the School's Motorcycle Department and that one entire armored division training in the California desert is being equipped with it.

Lieut. Col. William E. Watters and Maj. Donald H. Graham said development of the tire had jumped the motorcycle from the least maneuverable military vehicle to the most maneuverable.

Rural Traffic Ceases Its Dip In September

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The downward trend in traffic this year on rural highways in the gasoline-rationed area ended abruptly in September, but traffic nevertheless was 43 per cent less than a year ago, the Public Roads Administration of Federal Works Agency reported today. The 43 per cent decline in September followed a 49 per cent drop in August, compared with August, 1941, and on the same basis with decreases of 41 per cent in July, and 39 in June.

Decrease in traffic in the unrationed area in September was 21 per cent. The continuous downward trend that began last February in this area reached a maximum reduction of 27 per cent in August.

Traffic counts obtained in September from 474 automatic traffic recorders in 41 States indicated a total national decrease in highway traffic of 29 per cent compared with the previous September.

Further evidence of travel decline is given by gasoline tax collections. Collections in 32 States in September, representing fuel consumption mainly in August, totaled $48,410,000, or 26 per cent less than a year earlier. In nine rationed and 23 unrationed States, collections were down 35 and 20 per cent, respectively.

A nation-wide compilation of traffic statistics shows that automobile travel has been reduced the greatest in Vermont, a drop of 48.6 per cent over a year ago. North Carolina is next with 47.5 per cent and Massachusetts third with 46.9 per cent. Colorado has 21.6 per cent more traffic than in September of 1941 and the State of Washington 2.7 per cent, the only States anywhere to increase motor travel.

Increase in Trains to Florida Not for 'Tourists as Usual'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation authorized today operation of additional railroad passenger accommodations between New York and points in Southern Florida, but stressed its action "is in no way sanctioning tourist travel as usual."

One extra section of a regularly scheduled passenger train now in operation between New York and Southern Florida over each of two separate routes was authorized.

Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, said that due to the concentration of Army, Navy and industrial establishments in Southern areas, travel between New York, Washington and points in Southern Florida had become too heavy for regularly scheduled trains to handle it conveniently.

"In providing for one additional train daily over these two different routes from New York, ODT is is no way sanctioning tourist travel as usual to Florida," Mr. Eastman said. "In fact my office has found it necessary to reject an appeal by the railroads, supported by the Governor of Florida and other interested citizens, for additional scheduled train service that would permit at least a measure of resort travel."

Mr. Eastman said he hoped many residents of the Northern and Eastern States who maintain homes in Florida and live there during the winter months would be able to find accommodations, but added:

"However, all pleasure travel to and from Southern points must be dispensed with for the duration. The railroads have neither the locomotives nor the cars to provide the resort visitor with travel accommodations."

Under the permits issued today, one train will operate via the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and the Seaboard Railway. The other will move over the Pennsylvania, R. F. & P., Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Florida East Coast Railway.

The permits provide that in all cases the extra sections must include one or more coaches, and one or more sleeping cars.

President Greets Panama on Day Of Independence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent this Panamanian Independence Day message today to President La Guardia of Panama:

"I offer to your excellency and to the people of Panama the sincere congratulations of the Government and people of the United States on thi anniversary of the independence of Panama.

"Since the celebration of this occasion a year ago, our two countries as partners in the defense of a common cause, and of the New World, have taken significant and positive steps against enemies bent on the destruction of our right to exist as free men.

"Upon sending these greetings it is gratifying to contemplate the sincere friendship and cordiality that characterize our co-operative efforts."

Panama asserted its independence from Colombia on Nov. 3, 1903, and 10 days later was recognized by the United States as an independent nation.

Norse Children Attend School in Scottish Castle

Recorded by CBS

LONDON—In a converted Scottish castle an elementary school for Norwegian children in Britain has been opened by King Haakon, the BBC reported.

The school is to be run on a line which existed in Norway before the invasion.

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The Home Forum

A Shining Face

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEONE HAS WRITTEN: "Be cheerful. Of all the things you wear, your expression is the most important." Have you ever caught a sudden glimpse of yourself in a surly mood? We have all walked past convex or concave mirrors at some county fair and laughed merrily at the distortion. An ill or unhappy face, or a stooped form, as little represents the real selfhood as does the image in the imperfect mirror. The way to improve the expression is to improve thought. There is no other way. The human consciousness controls every motion of the body.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 415): **"Note how thought makes the face pallid. It either retards the circulation or quickens it, causing a pale or flushed cheek. In the same way thought increases or diminishes the secretions, the action of the lungs, of the bowels, and of the heart."** And she adds, **"To remove the error producing disorder, you must calm and instruct mortal mind with immortal Truth."**

* * *

It is related (Exodus 33:11) that **"the Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend."** During the time when the children of Israel were wandering in the desert of Sinai on their way toward the promised land, Moses retreated into the hills, and during this solitary communion with the creator, received from God laws which have been known ever since as the Ten Commandments. These rules or laws each one must fulfill. Obedience to them is coincident with spirituality, witness to oneness with God. It is recorded that Moses returned to his people so spiritually uplifted that his face shone.

The wisdom gained during his lonely vigil amounted to a revelation of spiritual power. When he returned he was astounded and grieved to find the people in revolt, indulging careless, resentful evil. The Ten Commandments became to them rigid rules for discipline, where they might have been the acknowledgment of Life as God. Goodness is neither arduous nor uninviting. In fact, the reward which comes from willing acceptance of spiritual dominion is so great that one should earnestly cultivate this attitude. Living governed by spiritual wisdom is progressive, avoids waste of time, material, and opportunity, and makes for joyous freedom. Solomon summed it up thus (Ecclesiastes 8:1): **"A man's wisdom maketh his face to shine."**

Physical features are eclipsed by the character, kindness, intelligence that shine through a friend's word and deed. Beauty is one of the qualities of God which He expresses through His children. God's children have but one God; there could be no desire for "other gods," nor could they covet, steal, kill, bear false witness, or otherwise stultify the ideal. Thought wholly imbued with righteousness is the goal of the Christian Scientist, who is instructed to live freely, kindly, and joyously, as the son of God.

* * *

Christ's religion does not mean the mere repetition of formal prayers, the performance of ritual. It means faith, hope, and charity, lived. The church's real objective lies beyond external activities. Its spirit is to be found in the hearts of men, women, and children within its ranks who are learning to live and exemplify its teachings. They aspire to its high objective, and strive to perform daily affairs in a Christian manner.

Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health placed at the head of the chapter, "Christian Science Practice" (p. 362), the verse from Psalms (42:11):

Why art thou cast down, O my soul [sense]?
And why art thou disquieted within me?
Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise Him,
Who is the health of my countenance and my God.

* * *

Anyone may learn to order his thinking according to the teaching of Christian Science. Suffering has its uses. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 66): **"Trials teach mortals not to lean on a material staff,—a broken reed, which pierces the heart. We do not half remember this in the sunshine of joy and prosperity. Sorrow is salutary. Through great tribulation we enter the kingdom. Trials are proofs of God's care."** Adverse circumstances sometimes change habitual careless thinking to a deeper understanding of true values. "The valley of trouble has become the place of springs." Joy may be realized in the midst of trials. The world is crammed with happiness that is lost upon us if we constantly scan the heavens for clouds. True living consists in discovering the loving-kindness of the Eternal.

The secret of friendly, happy living lies within a hopeful, charitable heart. We should enjoy living rightly. If we are not rejoicing, we are not proving that we are trusting in God. Clear-eyed, spiritually directed enthusiasm, anticipation of good, activity in business, and harmonious environment are outward results of reflecting God, good. They walk hand in hand with wisdom; and **"a man's wisdom maketh his face to shine."**

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF A LADY": *A Drawing by Theodore Chasseriau*

THEODORE CHASSERIAU was recognized as one of the leaders of the younger generation at the Paris Salon of 1839. This nineteenth-century artist was born in South America, but received his art training in France under Ingres. His work was influenced by sojourns in the south of France, Belgium, and Holland. Later, he turned to classicism, and he was further inspired by a subsequent visit to Algeria. In this drawing, it is the early influence of Ingres that is most evident.

The Paris That Pleased Charles Lamb

ALTHOUGH Charles always afterwards pretended to have been quite unimpressed by Paris, apart from its book and print shops, he thoroughly enjoyed his stay in France; but, unfortunately, not until he had escaped the excessively guiding hand of M. Guichy, who was of that conscientious and unimaginative type which plans everything out in a detail to be rigidly adhered to, is not pervious to suggestion, nor capable of understanding the desire of less orderly folk to wander and drift with apparent aimlessness. M. Guichy had all Paris and most of the country around docketed, documented, and mapped. Within this comprehensive survey was everything the intelligent and respectable tourist ought to see, hear, touch, taste, and smell; outside it were those things with which people of education, culture and quality, especially quality, did not wish to concern themselves.

But these pariah things happened to be just those most to Charles' taste, and a tug-of-war seemed inevitable. But it was avoided. Charles trotted around obediently for two or three days, seeing and doing all the proper things; and then he struck. But it was a discreet and diplomatic strike; he flung down no gauntlet; he began to slip away; to lose himself; to take wrong turnings and emerge from the wrong doors. And so he achieved manumission and began to enjoy himself. . . .

Day after day, as soon as he had lost the others, he roamed about Paris, a stroller with a keen and loving eye for all those pleasant vulgar human beings to which the Guichys and their flocks are blind. He haunted the quays on the Odéon side of the Seine, rummaging in print-shops and poring over bookstalls; he wandered about the markets, delighting in the babble, the color, the smells, the chaffering; . . . uncomprehended talk and universal laughter. . . .

And then his vagabondage abruptly ended; for he ran into an old friend, James Kenney, the dramatist, and was carried off by him to his villa at Versailles; and there with the Kenney family he remained for the rest of his holiday. It was a happy two weeks. Charles got on extremely well with the Kenneys and their five children, and especially with ten-year-old Sophy, who insisted on showing him Paris; and took him, to his great delight, to most of those places which he had, with such cunning, dodged during the reign of the good M. Guichy.—From "So Perish the Roses," by NEIL BELL (New York: Macmillan).

Un Visage rayonnant

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN MORALISTE a dit: "Gardez votre bonne humeur. L'expression de votre physionomie peut vous embellir plus encore que vos vêtements." Avez-vous jamais entrevu dans un miroir votre propre visage tout renfrogné? Lors d'une foire ou d'une fête populaire, la plupart d'entre nous ont visité sans doute un "Palais des glaces" où des miroirs, les uns convexes, les autres concaves, renvoient des images que leur déformation rend très comiques. Un visage altéré ou malheureux, une taille voûtée ne représentent pas plus l'être réel que ne le font ces glaces trompeuses. Pour améliorer l'expression, il faut améliorer la pensée. C'est la seule méthode efficace. La conscience humaine gouverne tous les mouvements du corps.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit (p. 415): "Remarquez comme la pensée fait pâlir. Ou bien elle active la circulation ou elle la ralentit, faisant rougir ou pâlir. De même la pensée augmente ou diminue les sécrétions, l'action des poumons, des intestins et du cœur." Puis elle ajoute: "Pour détruire l'erreur qui produit des désordres, il vous faut calmer et instruire l'entendement mortel par la Vérité immortelle."

La Bible déclare que "l'Éternel parlait à Moïse face à face, comme un homme parle à son ami" (Exode 33:11). Pendant que les enfants d'Israël, ayant quitté l'Égypte pour se rendre dans la terre promise, campaient au désert de Sinaï, Moïse se retira sur la montagne; dans la solitude, il put communier avec le créateur et recevoir de Dieu les lois qu'on appela dès lors les dix commandements. Nul ne peut se soustraire à ces règles, à ces lois. Dans ce domaine, l'obéissance marche de pair avec la spiritualité, montrant notre union avec Dieu. Les Écritures nous disent que quand Moïse revint vers le peuple, l'inspiration faisait rayonner la peau de son visage.

La sagesse acquise pendant ces jours de solitude et de prière était une révélation de puissance spirituelle. Mais lorsque Moïse redescendit après un premier séjour sur la montagne, il eut la surprise et le chagrin de voir que les Israélites s'étaient corrompus, qu'ils avaient parlé de lui avec mépris et s'étaient livrés à de vaines réjouissances. Les dix commandements devinrent pour eux des règles rigides, rigoureuses, tandis qu'ils auraient pu être la constatation du fait que la Vie est Dieu. La bonté n'est point une chose ardue, sans attrait. Au contraire, si l'on accepte de tout cœur la suprématie de l'Esprit, la récompense est très grande: il vaut la peine de cultiver sincèrement cette attitude. Une vie gouvernée par la sagesse spirituelle doit être progressive; on n'y gaspille point le temps ou les ressources; mettant à profit les occasions d'être utile, on trouve la joie et la liberté. Salomon résumait en ces termes les effets du bien (Ecclésiaste 8:1): "La sagesse illumine le visage de l'homme."

Les traits du visage, le physique, sont insignifiants comparés au caractère, à la bonté, à l'intelligence qui se manifestent dans les paroles et les actions d'un ami. La beauté véritable est un attribut divin, l'une des choses que Dieu exprime par Ses enfants. Ceux-ci n'ont qu'un seul Dieu, et n'en peuvent désirer d'autres; ils ne sauraient convoiter, dérober, tuer, témoigner faussement, ternir d'une manière quelconque l'idéal qu'ils chérissent. Une conscience entièrement pénétrée de justice, tel est le but des Scientistes Chrétiens, instruits par leur religion à vivre comme des enfants de Dieu, dans la liberté, la bienveillance et la joie.

La religion du Christ ne consiste pas à répéter des prières, à pratiquer certains rites. Elle consiste à mettre en pratique la foi, l'espérance et la charité. Le véritable objectif de l'église dépasse toute activité extérieure. Il trouve son expression dans le cœur des fidèles — hommes, femmes, enfants — qui cherchent sincèrement à vivre selon l'esprit de l'Évangile. Ces membres-là ont un but élevé; ils s'efforcent d'agir en chrétiens dans toutes les circonstances de la vie journalière.

Dans *Science et Santé*, en tête du chapitre "Pratique de la Science Chrétienne" (p. 362), Mrs. Eddy a placé ce verset biblique (Psaume 42:12):

"Pourquoi t'abats-tu, mon âme [sens]?
Et pourquoi frémis-tu en moi?
Espère en Dieu, car je Le célébrerai encore.
Il est mon salut et mon Dieu."

Chacun peut apprendre à régler ses pensées selon les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne. La souffrance renferme souvent une leçon. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 66): "Les épreuves enseignent aux mortels à ne pas s'appuyer sur un soutien matériel, — un roseau brisé, qui transperce le cœur. C'est à peine si nous nous souvenons de ceci au soleil de la joie et de la prospérité. Le chagrin est salutaire. C'est grâce à de grandes tribulations que nous avons accès au royaume. Les épreuves prouvent la sollicitude de Dieu." Parfois les circonstances adverses nous forcent à corriger la mollesse ou la négligence mentale, à mieux comprendre les valeurs spirituelles. Ainsi "la vallée de l'affliction devient un lieu plein de sources." On peut trouver la joie même au sein des épreuves. Le bonheur est loin d'être une chose rare, mais il nous échappe si nous scrutons constamment le ciel pour y trouver des nuages. La vraie vie consiste à découvrir la bonté de l'Éternel.

Un cœur charitable, plein d'espoir, voilà le secret du bonheur et de l'harmonie. Vivre selon la justice devrait nous rendre heureux. N'oublions pas de nous réjouir, car ceci prouve que nous mettons notre confiance en Dieu. Quiconque reflète Dieu, le bien, peut s'attendre à ces résultats: l'enthousiasme lucide et spirituellement dirigé, l'expectative du bien, l'activité, l'ambiance harmonieuse. Ces bénédictions marchent de pair avec la sagesse, dont les Écritures disent qu'elle "illumine le visage de l'homme."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Night Before Frost

On such an intangible night,
Just before frost,
There's neither depth nor height
To this world lost;
To a world lost in space,
Too far to reach
By roads one seeks to trace
With human speech.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

With Love for Young

THE SIRENS BEGAN TO WAIL as we walked along 42nd Street toward the Subway. We know what is expected of civilians. We didn't wait for a warden to tell us. Into the vestibule of a department store we scurried, while the city lights went out, the city noises faded, and the city tempo changed beneath the hushing dark. A moment before, girls in bright dresses, with ribbons and flowers in their hair, had laughed with soldiers and sailors in white and all the shades of khaki and blue. Voices—American voices, English voices, Scandinavian, Dutch, and French voices, had filled the night. Street cars had clanged back and forth, while taxis, trucks, and private cars zigzagged in constant streams. But, when the sirens stopped, there was no movement except the play of searchlights across the sky, no light except from the stars and moon, no noise except the drone of airplanes, no voices, no laughter. We turned from the doorway and settled on the steps leading from the shop down to the Subway. Small groups were scattered about, but we felt alone in the empty corridors. How would one feel in London in a blackout?

* * *

Suddenly we remembered the first time we waited in a dim, empty church for the wedding of some lesser royalty. Royal weddings were our Young's favorite diversion—her one indulgence. Perhaps the hushed empty corridors suggested the hours of silent waiting; perhaps our tardy reading of "Respectfully Yours, Annie." And while we admired Annie as we read her letters, the figure who came out of the pages straight to our heart was Deckie. Mrs. Decker, in her black silk, might have been sister to our Young.

* * *

Her name was oddly inappropriate. We discovered eventually that she was indeed not old, but her small, prim figure in unvarying black, her severely crimped hair, her serious blue eyes, her air of seasoned dignity, created for us the illusion of age. Before her marriage, Young had been lady's-maid to a duchess. We never learned why she returned to service after fifteen years, but we have always been grateful for our good fortune. Her offices in our family varied, but many hours were devoted to conducting us to and from school and through afternoons in the park. Certainly it was Young's influence in reminding us on all occasions, "how a little lady behaves," which prompted us, to the astonishment of our family, to wear kid gloves when we rolled our hoop at the Round Pond. As we sat on the Subway steps in the middle of a New York blackout, we had the conviction that, somewhere in London, Young still urges little ladies to proper behavior—whatever the circumstances. We felt ashamed to be sitting idly on Subway steps; surely no way for one of Young's little ladies to behave in a blackout.

* * *

Perhaps that was why we went back to the doorway. There were no lights in Bryant Park, no lights in the Library, and every light in the tall shafts pointing toward the sky had gone out. But the starlight and the clear white light of the moon translated the storied granite of the city into silver and shadow, beautiful and still—and as remote as a mirage. At that moment London seemed nearer than New York.

* * *

The next time the sirens wailed, we sprang up from a deep sleep. We reassured our family and stood for a moment at the window. Bright lights starred the driveway and terraces; no helmet appeared, no whistles blew. After a second's indecision, we dressed in some fashion. We gathered arm-band, whistle, and flash-light from the cache in the hall desk drawer. We were at the entrance court of our building, even as the lights went out and a fellow warden sped past on his way to the engine-room at the lower end of the Gardens.

There was no moon, but the starlight was bright. Again we watched search-lights sweep the sky and listened to airplanes. Lines, written for a London of long ago, seemed the essence of this moment in New York:

"This city now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky; . . .
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still!"

Had we slept too long? Would we know the practical things to do? Then we remembered Young. Hadn't she always assured us that, with an extra pocket handkerchief, a little lady could face any emergency? And in the same breath consoled us that, although the States do not have *Ladies*, she was sure we could always act like one, if we tried? We had remembered her words the time we found our way home in a London fog. We had remembered them on other occasions in later years. They comforted us now.

* * *

As we waited for the All-Clear to sound, we were confident that Young would encourage us to continue our research into the ways of monkey-wrenches and the technique of the jet method. Even when we reached our lighted room to discover the wilted roses from our dinner corsage still pinned to our coat, discovered that we had ventured out to meet possible bombs in satin mules, we could see Young's nod of approval.

KATHARINE M. GAULT

To Understand A Masterpiece

WE CLUTTER OUR WALLS with pictures and forget that they are there. There should be a kind of ceremony about pictures. We should have them out one at a time, and have long seeing of them. It does not matter what the picture is, so long as it tells something to us that we think is worth the telling. There is a snobbishness (and timidity) which insists upon displaying only those pictures whose creators have an established name. This takes a good deal of the zest out of life. To come unexpectedly upon a picture that one likes is high adventure. There is a breath-taking quality about it, as when one meets an individual who, one knows instantly, will thereafter be far more than a stranger. If one can compass the price, one carries the picture home and sets it up where one can look upon it at one's ease. After a while, one turns away from it, but with the warm feeling that it is there. One goes back to it, trying to take it suddenly unaware. After some days or weeks, it will have told its tale, and one will put it aside. But the day will come when the memory of it will return, and one will have it out again and experience once more the old delight.

The artist—whether he be painter or sculptor—is telling something. Our own art, as spectator, is to open ourselves—to let the telling penetrate beneath the surface of our being. . . . "'Approach a great painting as thou wouldst approach a great prince.' In order to understand a masterpiece, you must lay yourself low before it and wait with bated breath its least utterance. An eminent Sung critic once made a charming confession. Said he: 'In my young days I praised the master whose pictures I liked, but as my judgment matured I praised myself for liking what the masters had chosen to have me like.'"—From "A Guide to Civilized Loafing," by HARRY A. OVERSTREET. (New York: Norton.)

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Mr. Gladstone Just Bought Them All

FOR A GOOD MANY YEARS I was deeply interested in British politics. I was converted to Liberalism, so-called, by an incident which I deem well worth relating. One afternoon I entered a book-shop in High Holborn, and found that the Hon. William E. Gladstone had preceded me thither. I had never seen Mr. Gladstone before. I recognized him now by his resemblance to the caricatures, and by his unlikeness to the portraits which the newspapers had printed.

As I entered the shop I heard the bookseller ask: "What books shall I send?"

To this, with a very magnificent sweep of his arms indicating every point of the compass, Gladstone made answer: "Send me *those!*"

With these words he left the place, and I stepped forward to claim a volume which had attracted my favorable attention several days previous.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the bookseller, politely, "but that book is sold."

"Sold?" I cried.

"Yes, sir," replied the bookseller, smiling with evident pride; "Mr. Gladstone just bought it; I haven't a book for sale—Mr. Gladstone just bought them *all!*"

The bookseller then proceeded to tell me that whenever Gladstone entered a book-shop he made a practice of buying everything in sight. That magnificent, sweeping gesture of his comprehended everything. . . .

"This is the third time Mr. Gladstone has visited me," said the bookseller, "and this is the third time he has cleaned me out."

"This man is a good man," says I to myself. "So notable a lover of books surely cannot err. The cause of home rule must be a just one after all."

From others intimately acquainted with him I learned that Gladstone was an omnivorous reader; that he ordered his books by the cart-load, and that his home in Hawarden literally overflowed with books. He made a practice, I was told, of overhauling his library once in so often and of weeding out such volumes as he did not care to keep. These discarded books were sent to the second-hand dealers, and it is said that the dealers not infrequently took advantage of Gladstone by reselling him over and over again (and at advanced prices, too) the very lots of books he had culled out and rejected. —From "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," by EUGENE FIELD. (New York: Scribner.)

Cycle

Now is the turning year complete again
And whatever else has changed has not changed these:
Orion's westward stride across the evening sky,
The soft unfading silver fire of the Pleiades.

Again above the chill night silence of these pines
The diamond light of Rigel burns with steady flame;
Again red Aldebaran's beacon charts a course in dark,
And glistering Sirius yet pursues his game.

FREDERICK EBERHART

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Tuesday, November 3, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Worried Wets ..... By Roscoe Drummond

A good barometer of dry sentiment in the United States is the temperature of the wets. It's running high.

It's running high despite the fact that the cause of more effective control of the liquor trade has recently suffered two immediate defeats. Senator Lee's proposal to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in and near military establishments has been sidetracked. The War Production Board deal with the brewing and bottling industry giving it a sizable cut in vitally needed tin scrap because of its "patriotic" help in the collection campaign has been strengthened by firing the two main official critics of the WPB policy.

One might think that these developments would serve to assure the spokesmen of the liquor industry that everything is just fine and dandy, that Congress and the Administration are all on their side and that the country is quite happy about liquor's role in the war effort.

Though the dry advocates may feel temporarily disheartened, it is evident that the drink trade is feeling no commensurate security. The liquor people have always been shrewd appraisers of public opinion and who is to say that their manifest concern over the growing strength of the dry forces may not be entirely sound? The wets are not worried without cause. They know it. They're right in being worried.

This should not cause prohibitionists to expect that another Eighteenth Amendment is imminent or that limited prohibition in the area of Army camps is likely to be forthcoming in the near future. There will have to be further increments in dry sentiment before either of these events will be likely and it may take a further deterioration of social conditions before this sentiment is created.

But a dry trend has definitely set in and the setback to the Lee proposal and the maintenance of the brewing and bottling trade alliance with the WPB are incidents of this trend, not a reversal of it. The wets are quick to recognize this fact; it is what disturbs them most.

For example, a well-informed Washington columnist of an anti-prohibitionist persuasion agrees that the drys are making solid and significant gains and warns that political observers who conclude from the vote on the Lee amendment that the issue is now comfortably out of the way are very wide of the mark. He points out that if these observers should go around listening to women's clubs throughout the country they would wake up to the fact that another dry movement is being born.

The liquor industry is already aware of what's happening and its apologists are busy inundating Washington newspapermen with embossed handouts charging the drys with unpatriotic motives and purposes and conjuring up the worst shortcomings of non-observance of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Whatever action the Federal Government may be persuaded to take to cope with the liquor evils during wartime emergency, it is important at this stage of the discussion to get as wide an agreement as possible between the wets and the drys on the actual conditions which have been brought into being following the repeal of the prohibition law and the entrance of the United States into the war. Drys might be tempted to overstate their case. "Objective" authorities are hard to find and often suspect. Therefore, I cite the following two statements from an anti-prohibitionist source:

Drinking in the country is at an all-time high.

"The detriment to efficiency is manifest."

That's a fair appraisal of what is behind the dry trend and what brought Senator Lee's proposal such strong public support that a basically wet Congress, with elections staring it in the face, chose to sidetrack it rather than vote on it.

Now, the main argument of the liquor industry, as it appears in its trade publications and Washington handouts, is that the drys are subversive people and that prohibition didn't work. These are, indeed, fascinating arguments and may well explain why the drink trade is so jittery, for its spokesmen are smart people and they know when they have a strong argument, or a weak and disingenuous one.

While the wets are rarely in a mood to admit much, two significant facts are becoming increasingly evident in the Capital.

1. That the social evils of liquor, social, economic and moral, which the wets said repeal of prohibition would banish as darkness before sunlight, are worse today than they were a decade ago.

2. That the principal repeal advocates who proclaimed that their whole purpose in ending prohibition was to promote temperance, are signally and significantly lining up today, not with the cause of temperance but with the cause of the liquor trade. Perhaps they never meant it! Could it be that they were fooling the country and that they are just lately coming from under cover? Wouldn't be surprised.

In any event, it's all this and more which lies behind the new dry trend now in the making.

Memo From Britain:

Architecture of the Future . . . . . By Barbara Ellis Browne

Not since the Great Fire in 1666 has London talked so much about architecture.

Architecture as an art does not usually come in for as much praise or blame as literature or painting or music. But it should, people are beginning to say. After all, it is always with us, unavoidably with us. And they are looking about them, in order to determine and define for themselves what it is that makes for satisfaction.

"Do you like Modern?"

"If you mean what they call Functional, block houses, glass walls, sunbathing roof, I say no, not in this climate. I don't like the outdoors brought indoors on all the cold gray days."

"But we must go forward, mustn't we? After all, think of Wren. He shocked nearly everybody after the Great Fire by going classic and yet we admire him now."

"Well, I'd rather stand still admiring a good thing than go forward to a bad one. Wren was good and we were lucky, but I don't see any Wrens about today."

"Probably our eyes are not trained to the new, as yet. I like it, though. No overornamentation or stuffily crowded interiors or dark brown pictures. . . ."

And so it goes. On the whole, what most people think of when they talk of architecture is homes—the kind of home they would like to have. But, after all, there will be much more than that to build in London after the war. What were the architects thinking, I wondered?

So I went to talk to Mr. A. C. Bossom, F. R. I. B. A.; J. P.; M. P. He stood with his back to the fire in his office in Carlton Gardens—a house in one of the Regency Terraces. The painted walls were a soft green, book-lined and panelled, with charming little corner shelves. Mr. Bossom had lived and built for many years in the United States. He reconstructed Fort Ticonderoga among other things and designed banks and business buildings. Any question on the subject of architecture started him off on an interesting, enthusiastic, inspiring train of thought that would, any one of them, make articles or books.

"A people's reaction to light," he said, "is due to the conditions of their climate and this reaction contributes greatly to their architectural expression. The safest course usually lies in following that which has been discovered as indigenous. The aesthetic success of the skyscraper, for instance, lies in its adherence to the 'built back' cliff dwelling principle of the Aztec."

In the same way, he said, the architectural development of the Gothic north of Europe was naturally different from that of the Mediterranean south, even as the light and shadow of Greece produced another type of decorative expression from that of stark, flat planes of light in Egypt.

To him the indigenous architecture of England—at least for domestic purposes—is the mellow intermingling of Norman, Gothic, Tudor, Elizabethan of the Pre-Classic Revival. Ancient buildings and houses are often found combining all these styles and they represent to him that which is most naturally and, therefore, most essentially English.

And what of London?

London must have quantities of green squares with good trees and a green belt, and a wheel-with-spoke design underground system of trains and subways. Markets, storages, factories, etc., must be pushed out to the perimeter of the city. No coal should be used for city transport. And the little house! It deserves a paragraph to itself.

Each little home must have a garden—a real livable garden. It must have all modern labor-saving devices—kitchens and bathrooms should be manufactured at reduced costs and be on sale complete with all necessary fixtures. The little house must be heated but it ought also to have a real fireplace to be a real home.

Walking back in the pearly London light, I felt cheered by all Mr. Bossom had said. Surely the many fingers that are in the reconstruction pie—and I have heard unhappily of their not disinterested views—can hardly walk around London without observing what it is that makes its beauty.

Look, there, at the National Gallery in the mist with flocks of pigeons soaring from it up into the indecipherable sky. They sweep up from it like specks of dust blown from a page of history and settle again at the foot of the Nelson Column. Look at the outlines of the buildings. Is there anything lovelier than Portland stone? It is just the color of the white opaline winter mist, the edges of the buildings blurred in fine lines more like an etching than any etching can ever be like them. For etchings catch the evanescent lines but not the dissolution of stone in light.

And here! St. James's Palace, that mellow old brown leaf brick that somehow wakes up in summer and reflects the geranium pink of a sunset sky. How much a very part of old England it seems. Historically, of course, but geologically, too, feel about the buildings to come. Old London must it "belongs." That is what many Londoners want to welcome them.

To Change the Subject:

I Am Sure Miss Elizabeth Skinner Approves ..... By Ethel C. Ince

American history has now attained the eminence of a "subject" in the curricula of British schools. A commonplace statement enough, and, to some of us, the recognition even seems rather belated. But whenever I hear or read any reference to this new adjustment of the British curriculum, a wave of recollection takes me back to a late-Victorian schoolroom, on an island that owes its existence, in part, to the industry of the minute coral animal, where windows opened to the golden brilliance of sunshine 13 degrees north of the equator.

The dozen or so pupils were not so commendably intent on mastering the rudiments of education allotted to them as to miss what went on in the garden just beyond the windows. It sustained one through the intricacies of long division and tables of kings and queens to think of the pleasant pursuits that waited outside, when the signal for recess came.

But towering above all other memories is the figure of Miss Elizabeth Skinner, who presided over this select and conscientiously shepherded institution for the improvement of the young. Miss Skinner, known to her faithful housekeeper as Miss Bet, had probably never heard of progressive education, but her manner of leading her pupils' interest from immediate preoccupations into wider realms would have stood comparison with it. From the breadth of her own scholarship, she amplified and illuminated for them—rarely talking above their heads—everything that they studied. Beginning with the Bible—a chapter from the New Testament started every school day, each child reading a verse, in turn—and going on to English history, Roman history, Greek mythology—all of which these children of tender years were studying—Miss Skinner's explanations and comments made the subject vivid.

Miss Skinner's deepest sentiment was, perhaps, her devotion to the British Empire and her conviction that the Union Jack was the symbol of everything worth while in this world. She had boundless faith that the great example set by the British Empire was already leavening the thought of the world and leading it to those ideals of justice and good will that would bring about the era when the lion would lie down with the lamb.

"There will never again be a great war," she remarked once or twice during a history lesson. "The nations are now too civilized to countenance such barbarism." Gentle idealist! Could she have foreseen what those children would face not so very many years later, in 1914!

American history was a stumbling block to Miss Skinner. Among her pupils was the small daughter of the American consul who, after duly imbibing English education for a long period, appeared at school one day carrying an unfamiliar book, which she held out to the teacher, hesitantly conveying a message from her father, to the effect that he would like his child to be taught American history. Miss Skinner took the book for a moment, then returned it casually to the child.

"We do not study anything of that kind in this school," she remarked firmly. "Tell your father that."

"American history!" another pupil heard her remark to herself, as she walked to her desk. "There is no such thing as American history. Americans have no history!" And in this remark, Miss Skinner was not expressing contempt for a people so much as indignation at an attempt to force into the realm of scholarship something that was still untried by the challenge of the centuries.

But the American history book, so unexpectedly introduced into that atmosphere of learning, was too attractive to escape the attention of another pupil, to whom a new book was always an adventure. She obtained the loan of it and took it home for one delightful week end, which she spent in companionship with the Pilgrim Fathers and their Indian friends and enemies, dipping sketchily into the conflict that followed the Boston Tea Party, but retaining ever after the impression of that vast new continent to the west.

And now American history is included in the official curricula of British schools, and, notwithstanding her former prejudices, I believe Miss Elizabeth Skinner would approve. For the strength of her devotion to the national ideal stemmed from her vision of it as the vehicle through which the entire world would eventually be civilized and fraternized. Had she foreseen the betrayal and opposition this process would encounter, she would have recognized the wisdom of cementing by every honorable means the ties that link all peoples who are struggling to preserve the ideals she cherished.

Basil Mathews on the Deeper Foundations

'The World We Want' Series — Twenty-ninth of 30 Articles

This is Part One of Mr. Mathews' article on the Deeper Foundations of the New World. Part Two will be published tomorrow. A word portrait of the author appears on the page below.

By Basil Mathews

During the fiercest period of the months of continuous blitz over Britain, I was walking in the yet-unbroken calm of the gardens of New College at Oxford with that University's Professor of International Relations, Sir Alfred Zimmern. Around us were memorials of the past—the wonderful old city wall dating from earlier centuries of English history, and the ancient buildings of the College itself. Going to and fro were the students of today, some in khaki and some in civilian dress.

But at that moment our minds were concentrated neither on the past, whose best values we all wish to conserve, nor on the present hour in itself, but were working forward trying to envisage that postwar world for which the United Nations are fighting.

Turning to Sir Alfred Zimmern I asked: "What, in your opinion, is the greatest obstacle between us and the building of enduring world peace?" His answer, couched in four words, startled me beyond measure. Every time, however, that I have come back to think over it again, I have seen more deeply into its significance. His reply was—"The small-scale individual."

Surely it is perfectly natural for one to be startled at that reply to a question that envisages so stupendous a world project, the vastest and the most daunting mankind has ever faced.

Pressed for explanation, he said that of course he did not mean the need for men of great rather than of small gifts. He meant that what hinders our building a new world order is the narrow, selfish outlook of men, all grades of gift and standing, whether office clerks or financial magnates, storekeepers or colonial governors, artists, high-school teachers or journalists, preachers, doctors or engine fitters. His call was to us all to break away from the cramping pettiness of the self-centered life and look out on wider horizons—to see and think and act with large-hearted realism.

Not long after that talk, the 1940 Fire of London devastated vast areas of that city under a hail of incendiary bombs. My mind went back to the Great Fire of London in 1666 after which Sir Christopher Wren laid out superb plans for a new city which would have made the heart of London the noblest and most beautiful in the world, with spacious avenues and superb vistas. But "small-scale individuals"—selfish merchants, petty-minded counselors who sought office by cutting down expenditure, a multitude of little people standing for vested interests—tore up his plan, and London was built once more as a city of twisted narrow lanes utterly inadequate to the needs of subsequent generations.

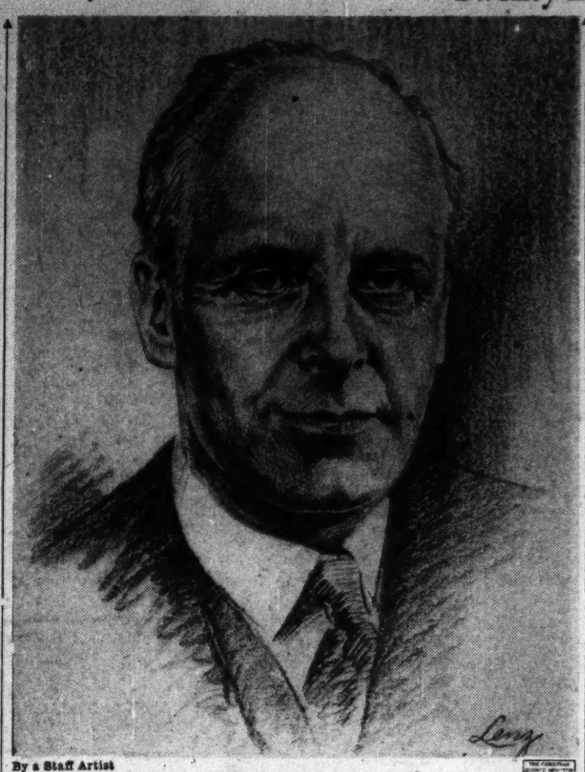
The fire and blasting of the new blitz give twentieth-century London a chance once more to rebuild, after this war, for the needs and with the vision of a new world. We ask whether for that new world, as for London, "the small-scale individual" is to be once more a tragically successful obstacle to rebuilding.

If we look back across the sequence of colossal issues that have been handled in this series of studies, the mind staggers at their range and their complexity. We hear widespread proclamation of the dismal doctrine that economic forces absolutely control and determine the life of man. If that were true, it would not matter whether the individual is "small-scale" or "large-scale"; for, it is said, each person is a pawn in the hands of impersonal material forces.

Every one of us would agree that in the historic process, impersonal economic forces as well as geographical and racial influences do play a considerable part; but ultimately, persons in their inner life, where decisions are formed, make the kernel of history of which the facts and dates are the husk or shell. So the individual is the real maker of history.

As we turn toward the problem of shaping the future in the post-war world, nothing, then, is quite so important as are the beliefs of the people; and by beliefs I mean the convictions on which we act.

Of course, the "rugged-individualist" type of believer in democracy may truculently say, "What I believe matters to nobody but myself." That is not true, however, and never can be true. If one of us believes and in his own family acts on the belief that all the rest should serve him and that he should be free to grasp all he wants, the result will be an awful wrangle. The same is true of nations in the family of nations, as we realize in the horror of this global war.



By a Staff Artist

Basil Mathews

And the attitude of each nation is the sum of the attitudes of its citizens as individuals. If I believe, and all the people in my nation believe, that we should do to others as we would that they should do to us, or, in other words, that mutual service is fundamental, then we have a resultant harmony and a progressive community. The whole make-up of our nation and of the world of nations in which it plays its part is shaped by the belief on which we act.

The "small-scale individual," to go back to Sir Alfred Zimmern's phrase, is thus the source of the conflict.

Conversely, the man whose belief makes him a world citizen is an artisan helping to build world peace.

No more striking illustration of the tragic power of evil belief can be found than the passionate proclamation by the Nazi rulers of their doctrine of the divine mission of "the lordly race" to bring all other peoples under its absolute dictatorship. It is historically accurate to say that, whether in the form of Naziism, Fascism, or the deified "Nipponism" in Japan, that belief is the driving force that inspires this colossal effort to bring all mankind into a "new order" of utter submission to naked material power owing allegiance to no moral absolute.

All this goes to prove the central importance of belief.

Where do we find the unbreakable core of refusal to place the race-state above conscience in Norway and the Netherlands, in Czechoslovakia and Poland and Korea, even in Germany? Do we not find it in the courage and constancy of men who are persuaded of the truth of the mighty acts of God as recorded in the Bible and enshrined in the life of historic Christianity? Their belief in the sovereignty of the Eternal whom they love and worship makes it impossible for them to render unto Caesar the things that are God's.

The testimony on this point of Einstein, the great Jewish intellectual, is important. After recalling his bitter disappointment at the failure of the universities, the press, the intellectuals, and the great newspaper editors of Germany to oppose the suppression of freedom by Naziism, he goes on:

"Only the Church opposed the fight which Hitler was waging against liberty. Till then I had no interest in the Church, but now I feel great admiration and am truly attracted to the Church, which has had the persistent courage to fight for spiritual truth and moral freedom. I feel obliged to recognize that I now admire what I used to consider of little value."

This phenomenon which is so surprising to Einstein springs from no accident, but from the central act on which history pivots. It is no accident that mankind now dates all history in every newspaper and letter that is written, from the birth of Christ Jesus.

If we are asked to state in simple, concrete affirmations what the fact of the coming of Christ to mankind—Jesus' life and teaching, his death on the Cross, and the Christ's risen and triumphant presence with us—means for our problem of founding a new world order for humanity, we might concentrate it into five quite simple statements. Each of these, if carried into effect in the structure of the postwar world, is clearly revolutionary, and together they provide the deeper foundations of such a planetary structure. We shall grasp more clearly their relation to the world we want if we contrast them with their Nazi opposites which are the foundation of the world that Hitler wants.

1. Naziism and Japanese Nipponism say that the race-state is absolute above all moral law. That means the end of any world order of free nations. Christianity says that God is above the State, which exists as guardian of His moral law through the administration and enforcement of equal justice.

2. Naziism and Nipponism claim that the German and Japanese nations are races predestined to rule lesser peoples. That, too, sounds the knell of free co-operation. Christianity affirms that God has made all peoples with varying gifts to be developed in freedom and to be pooled for the good of all.

3. Naziism in its official "scrip-

Continued on Page Below, Col. 4

Hugh Gibson on the Forces of War and Peace

The following is Part Two of Hugh Gibson's article on preparation for the peace to come. He is enumerating the seven dynamic forces making for peace or war, as they were outlined in "The Problems of Lasting Peace" by himself and Herbert Hoover. In part one, he listed and discussed Ideologies, Economic Pressures, Nationalism, and Imperialism. He continues here with Militarism.

By Hugh Gibson

Militarism

The problems of Militarism center largely on disarmament. We should have full advance agreement among the United Nations as to the measures of disarmament to be imposed on the defeated enemy so that no time may be lost and no effort wasted when hostilities cease. We have ample experience to draw on to enable us to correct the errors of the armistice at the end of World War I. Our mistake then was that we allowed the perpetuation of the General Staff and the military caste.

Perhaps the soundest course would be the total dissolution of the military establishment of the enemy nations and the substitution for purposes of a civic order of a constabulary of the police type, excluding the whole officer and military caste from such organization, and thus affording them time to disappear.

At the end of World War I, one of the major objectives was to reduce the burden of armaments among the victorious nations. There had been no detailed agreement on this subject, however, and strong opposition arose almost immediately. This was rooted partly in belief that security could be provided only with vast armies and navies. It came from distrust among the former allies. Military alliances immediately created further obstacles to disarmament.

We can expect that all this will happen again unless positive agreements are reached among us while the war is still going on, to be put into effect immediately the enemy states have been effectively disarmed. Experience has shown us that our only hope of reducing this burden is to act within weeks of the cessation of hostilities.

During a period, at least, the victorious nations will be called upon to maintain order. This need not preclude drastic reduction of armaments among the victorious nations, as by maintaining a relatively small naval and air force, and denying them to others, their task would be enormously simplified.

Fear, Hate, and Revenge

The forces of fear, hate, and revenge will be at the peace table, and we shall have to act quickly and firmly to keep them from taking charge. Demands for punishment will be heard on every hand, and the inevitable and understandable yearning for revenge will threaten to start the old cycle over again.

If we want lasting peace, we must make up our minds that nations cannot be held in chains; that there must be no wholesale punishment of whole nations—for the purpose of punishment, there is one clear discrimination that can and should be made. The responsible leaders of the nation who brought this war upon the world must be dealt with like any other criminals. It is difficult to see on what grounds they can lay claim to immunity. It is time we outgrew the old superstition that there is something sacred about men in public office who project or provoke war and wholesale murder.

If we could reach definite agreement among the United Nations as to their attitude on this subject, and could make it known throughout the world, the effect might well be to open a second front inside the enemy countries. It would do away with the propaganda of Dr. Joseph Goebbels and his colleagues to the effect that we are bent upon their utter extermination and would be merciless in victory. There are plenty of people in enemy countries who loathe their present regimes, or have at least lost their taste for them, and who might be moved to action if some hope were held out to them of just and fair treatment.

When we come to implement the will for peace, we find a great deal of experience for our guidance. One mistake that has been made over and over is that once a peace has been made, the victors impose a peace and then try to protect it against all change. That is going against one of the first laws of nature. For there is nothing unchanging in world affairs. Change will come whether we like it or not. The only alternative is whether it shall come by provision for peaceful change or through war as the only available solvent.

Mr. Hoover and I have advocated in our book an approach to the problem of peacemaking somewhat different from that of Versailles. We feel experience has shown the futility of trying to make a comprehensive peace settlement at an omnibus conference. The moment is badly chosen. The minute fighting ceases there is general collapse of discipline in all countries; there is a surge of all the forces of hate, revenge, and greed. Every nation is intent on securing what it wants while the getting is good. Every man for himself is the rule—the strong powers taking what they want, the smaller grouping themselves as satellites around the greater ones. This opens the way for intrigue, bargaining, and logrolling.

We ought to be able to do something more intelligent than that. The idea we have adopted in our book is that the United Nations should agree among themselves before the end of the war as to fundamentals and be ready to impose a provisional peace the minute the armistice has brought about the disarmament of the enemy. This provisional peace negotiated in advance would carry out our pledges of self-determination and restore sovereignty to various nations, delimit certain frontiers, some definitely and some provisionally, and grant recognition to de facto governments on the condition they immediately assemble freely chosen parliamentary bodies to set up legal governments.

Things having been put in order this way to set up political housekeeping, there could be a long period devoted to political and economic recovery and for the cooling of wartime hates and emotions.

It would be our idea that the large number of long-range problems should be entrusted to different commissions working quite independently of one another in different places and with no rigid time limit. This would have the advantage of reducing the amount of public attention focused on the peacemaking work and would reduce the amount of logrolling possible in an omnibus conference.

I hope this sketchy outline will suffice to indicate how important it is to have the preparatory work adequately done before we set up a commission to decide on the sort of international machinery we should have after the war. We need ample discussion of all possible devices for international co-operation, but their chance of working smoothly and effectively will depend upon how well and truly the foundations are laid.

No matter how long this war is to last, we have none too much time to master the problems which will face us at the war's end. This time we must do a better job than ever before, or again the structures that we erect to preserve peace will fall in ruins. If we take our independent and governmental responsibilities seriously, there is the possibility that we can make a lasting peace that will bring new hope to the world.

Continued from Page Above, Col. 5

tures" says that no treaty can ever be binding on its Volk-state, because it is above moral law. So obviously no international order can possibly be built. The goal is world serfdom. Christianity says that the moral law must govern treaties made by states and loyalty to treaties between peoples. There is the foundation of free world community.

4. Naziism and Nipponism say—and act on the doctrine—that man has no right to personal freedom. His whole being must find its only freedom in dying for the freedom (the Lebensraum) of the State which is the one and only goal for all our living. Christianity says that, because the Creator has made him, each person is of priceless value. Therefore, no State has the right to make him a serf. Each person finds freedom in obedience to laws freely arrived at by common consent, those laws being man's imperfect effort to express in positive derision the eternal moral law.

5. Naziism says that the man is—as Spengler put it—"a part of zoology"; in other words, the final fact about him is his physical blood, his race. Christianity says that what distinguishes man from all creation is the spiritual in him, which makes him a person and not just an animal.

About the Author . . .

Into the main stream of Basil Mathews' work, tributaries of experience and of human contact are running all the time, from every race and all living cultures. Personal friendships with young people and with older leadership in all the continents bring their daily contribution. These spring from three main sources.

From his early days as a student in the honor school of modern history and political philosophy at Oxford University, Mr. Mathews has kept alive the sense of the world-wide oneness of knowledge down the ages and around the planet, which came to him in his studies; and equally his sense of the fundamental fraternity of the younger men and women in all races today, as they go in quest of the fullest life. During years spent at Geneva, he edited and wrote literature for youth and the leadership of youth in over 50 countries, traveled repeatedly to visit the younger generation in almost all the countries of Europe, in Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Transjordania and Egypt, and crossed the Atlantic for nation-wide contacts with the young people and especially the boyhood of North America, white and colored.

During world councils at Geneva, in Finland, Hungary and the Near East, he became intimate with Chinese, Japanese, Indian, African and Latin-American leaders in this same field. Intimate discussions in India on repeated visits with leaders like Gandhi, Nehru and Tagore, with students in some 40 Indian colleges, with Communists, terrorists, merchants and outcastes, Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs and Christians, added to this world-wide acquaintance with the contemporary clash of forces. These contacts have not been allowed to lapse.

Secondly, in the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, in its Council and on such committees as that on Opium and Dangerous Drugs, he received two new streams of bitter experience. He watched, as he says, the cold-blooded selfishness of money greed fighting against the League's effort to free man from the shackles of evils like drug addiction and white slavery. He saw cynical nationalist emperialism deliberately torpedoing the League from beneath the surface. The burning convictions thus produced as to how men can win the power to overwhelm these evils are detailed in his article for this Series.

His third tributary source of experience and contacts began in Edinburgh in 1910, at the first World Conference on applying the Christian meaning of life to all areas of life and to all races. In the subsequent 30 years, that tiny streamlet has grown to a river of co-operative thinking and action without parallel in modern history.

Mr. Mathews has share din the many stages of that process and enjoys the friendship of comrades from all peoples in this common quest. As Professor of Christian World Relations in Boston University and Andover Newton Theological Institution, in lecture courses in many states of the United States and in Canadian Universities and in his books, he shares these converging political, economic, social and spiritual experiences with the new generation.

Meanwhile, as Chairman and Secretary of the Literature Committee of the British Ministry of Information in the last World War, and as a Deputy Director of the American Division of the same Ministry for the first 18 months of this war, he has had an inside experience of the meaning of war which adds a grim realism to the convictions expressed here.

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking, Food
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Tuesday, November 3, 1942

Let Your Sewing Be an Adventure—Here Are the First Steps To Success in the Realm of Home Dressmaking

The first of six "Why Sew?" articles written by Mrs. Evelina Jackson von Ladau, director of the Jackson-von Ladau School of Fashion. These will appear on consecutive Tuesdays.

By Evelina Jackson von Ladau

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fashion is an expression of the way people are thinking. Because we are thinking differently today our point of view is altered, so we readjust our sense of values. Last year we might have said, "Why sew?" and have found no logical reason. This year many answers promptly present themselves: An effort to help in conservation and an equally important desire to heighten our morale, to discover a new world of activity in our own home and to gain the personal satisfaction of accomplishing something tangible. There is a different purpose to sewing, a purpose heightened by the challenge, "Can you do it?" The answer is "Yes"!

Like anything else worthwhile, all the hurdles are not to be taken in the first jump. Old prejudices and fears must be set aside; the bugbear words "homemade" replaced by "custom-made," and "made over" by "redesigned"; a timidity to use scissors by a curiosity to see how the pieces go together and an eagerness to look ahead to the solving of the next problem.

Way to Express Ideas

You will find that the actual sewing technique is a new language with which to express ideas both esthetic and practical. The sooner you overcome with patience the awkwardness that snarls thread and moistens palms, the sooner you will be able to develop your sensitiveness to fabrics, line, design, color and ideas. You will learn the meaning of the words experimentation, observation and discrimination. Words which take on added significance once their meaning has been experienced. You will learn to experiment and not be afraid to make mistakes, because through them future errors are avoided. You will learn to observe the difference in appearance one-half inch can make in the width of a shoulder or the line of a waist. Finally you will become discriminating and express perfect taste as you master your craft.

It is far wiser to start with a minimum of equipment and learn to use it well, than to begin with every trick gadget on the market and become bewildered. Hence, a pair of sharp scissors with six-inch blades—no manicure scissors, please; medium needles; pins, buy the best so they will not harm the material; thimble, be sure to use it; and a good tape measure. Get two different colored basting threads, one for first bastings, the second for alterations, so you will not pull out the wrong thread. For sewing get mercerized thread. Most custom designers find that even on rayon and silk it is less conspicuous. A hem marker which works by squeezing a bulb is helpful and you will need a supply of ordinary blackboard chalk. An ironing board and pressing cloth are necessary, and last but not least is a sewing machine.

Please do not turn up your nose at the one in the attic under a "bit" of dust. There are miles of stitching left in it and sometimes it is easier for the beginner to chug-chug on a foot pedal than to have an electric machine run away with her.

The Important Decision

A crucial moment arrives when you decide what you shall make first. On your decision depends your success and future interest. Learn your "two and two's" before you take trigonometry. Sometimes it is hard for the beginner to differentiate. Of course you wish to make something simple, perhaps a simple tailored dress. But beware, simplicity itself can be very deceiving.

A suit and winter coat are examples of simple perfection and are not for the beginner. Recognize this fact and you will find no place for discouragement. Instead turn your talents toward less complicated projects and you will have the fun of accomplishment while learning to sew. Why not start with a lot of little jobs, things that will not take too long in the doing? Dresses in your closet that are almost right, and can be made so with a little application. This simple work does wonders in training your eyes to be analytical, to ferret out the cause of difficulties.

Dress No. 1 has a sorry hem. Take down the old one and press it. Put dress on, mark with hem marker. Even off from shortest point, put on new tape in manner formerly used. Fold on chalked line putting pins in at right angle to hem being careful that seams fold on seams. Hem, press, wear it.

Dress No. 2 has shoulders that make you look like a marionette. Rip arm seam three inches either side of shoulder. Try smoothing sleeve in until almost all fullness disappears. Baste, sew, press, cut off extra material.

Dress No. 3 is a city dress. You used to love it but it looks curiously infantile now. Perhaps it is the fullness in the skirt. Put it on inside out. Pin out the fullness from the seams leaving ample walking room. Try it on the right side and you will see that the dignity of the more slender lines is in accordance with today's thinking. Now take it off, mark with chalk where you have put pins, rip seams, press, baste. Try on for final checkup, stitch, press. Then try making a contrasting bolero to go with that dress that somehow seems a little sad. Next try a rayon and wool housecoat. You will be able to use the extra warmth this winter and it will be easy though it may look otherwise. A rayon afternoon dress with some nice shirring is the next suggestion. Then a dinner dress.

Now you are really getting along so we will let the word "tailoring" creep in. First, a separate skirt, second a blouse, and then the pride of your wardrobe, a tailored dress. By this time you will be on your own and you will be curious about what goes on inside a suit and coat. You will now love the craft so that you will not mind the time that it takes to do all those things that do not show from the outside, like taping the seams, catch-stitching inner facings, pounding with the iron to mold the shoulders and doing all the endless niceties that go into the making of a good suit.

One hint and warning! Learn to plan your clothes in advance of their need. Now is the time to think about spring. This will give you sufficient time to organize exactly what you want. No dashing into town on Tuesday for material, rushing home to make and finish it on Wednesday. The results are unsatisfactory and discouraging. By planning intelligently the budget stretches unbelievably. You allot the correct amount for each item instead of splurging on a one-occasion dress and leaving a minus quantity for that suit you need so desperately.

"I haven't a thing to wear" generally means "I have a heterogeneous quantity of stuff but nothing for this occasion." Remember a well-designed wardrobe is built not in quantity but carefully planned quality.

Your family will doubtless pick up pins and basting threads all over the house, and your hair will be disheveled, but even this cannot quench the satisfaction that will be yours when you look in the mirror and say, "I don't believe it but I made it myself."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
By Norma Edwards

Why sew?—Because it's easy—
First, you plan with utmost care,
Then pick the goods; fit skillfully—
Behold, a suit to wear!

Holiday Salad

Holiday time and cranberries come at about the same season, which may account for the fact that they go so well together. Or maybe it's just because cranberries are good any time and adapt themselves to so many uses. Have you ever tried this salad?

2 cups raw cranberries
1 whole orange, sliced
1 cup water
¾ cup sugar
1 tablespoon gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
1 cup diced celery
¼ cup chopped almonds

Cook cranberries, orange, water, and sugar together until all the cranberry skins pop open. Put through fine sieve. Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot cranberry mixture. Chill until slightly thickened. Fold in celery and almonds and transfer to ring mold. Chill until firm. Unmold and fill center with lettuce. Surround ring with cream cheese balls rolled in chopped parsley or sprinkled with paprika. Serve with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

Señora de Martinez Guerrero Reassuring on Argentina

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"I want to assure the people of the United States that the great majority of people in my country are pro-democracy, pro-America and pro-United Nations."

That is the message brought to Washington by Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Guerrero, beautiful Argentine feminist, who has come to the United States to preside over the annual meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women here November 9-14.

Despite her government's insistence on neutrality, thus far keeping it, along with Chile, from lining up wholeheartedly against the Axis, Señora de Martinez Guerrero is insistent that her countrymen's views are on the right side. In time, she is confident, they will triumph over the complex interests which now keep the Government from a diplomatic break with the Axis.

Own Organization Grows

Señora de Martinez Guerrero, staunch supporter of the democracies herself, reports that there are now more than 10 popular organizations of men and women in the Argentine working to get the government to sever relations with the Axis and to furnish war aid to the United Nations.

One of these is the Señora's own Junta de la Victoria, or Victory Committee, which has enlisted 32,000 women in one year to give their time and effort in behalf of civilian defense and United Nations aid.

When Señora de Martinez Guerrero was here a year ago, her Victory Committee was brand new. At that time, she brought with her a scroll for Mrs. Roosevelt pledging 200 prominent Argentine women to the United Nations cause.

"Now," the Señora reports, "we have 27 branches in Buenos Aires and 72 all over the country."

Señora de Martinez Guerrero compares the Argentine's neutrality today to the attitude which prevailed in the United States when she was here a year ago, shortly before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor united the nation in voting a declaration of war.

Women's Movement Stronger

As founder of the Federation of Argentine Women, Señora de Martinez Guerrero noted that the Women's movement in the Argentine has been strengthened by collaboration of factory women.

Señora de Martinez Guerrero says she has not lost interest in her long-time effort to gain suffrage for Argentine women, but she recognizes that fulfillment may have to await the end of the war.

When she calls the Inter-American Commission of Women together on Nov. 9 for its annual meeting, Señora de Martinez Guerrero will have no formal proposals to lay before them. Chief business will be reports from the various Latin-American nations on strides they have made in setting up civilian defense organizations, nutrition education groups and other projects voted by the Commission last November.

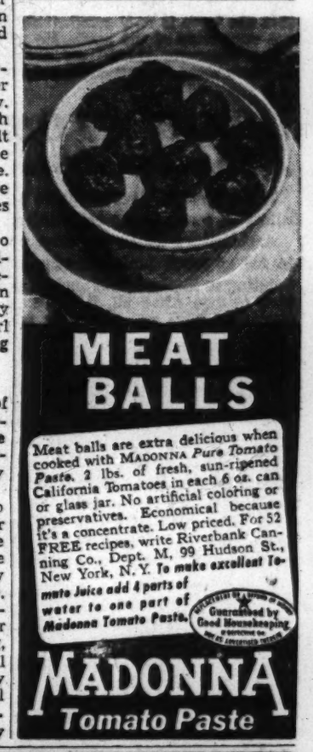
Expects Large Attendance

Señora de Martinez Guerrero is hopeful that this will be the largest meeting the Commission has ever had. Brazil which has heretofore relied on a Brazilian woman in this country to represent it, expects to send its new delegate, Señora Anna Amelia de Queiroz Carneiro de Mendonca, poetess, lecturer and feminist. Señora de Mendonca is Vice-President of the Brazilian Federation of Women.

The Inter-American Commission of Women, created at the Sixth Pan American Conference in Havana, is now an official arm of the Pan American Union.

Señora de Martinez Guerrero expects to spend about two months in the United States. Her first speaking engagement was at a farm conference sponsored by the United States Liaison Committee of the Associated Countrywomen of the World at Kansas City on Oct. 30 and 31.

In Washington she was joined by her son, Carlos, who was graduated recently from the U. S. Army Air Corps training course at Randolph Field. Her husband is a wealthy Argentine cattleman.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Sara Southall Gets Much of Her Information Firsthand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

National plans for utilizing women in war work have fallen into the capable hands of Sara Southall, one time "starry-eyed idealist" with 21 years of practical factory and personnel experience behind her new government job.

It is Miss Southall who will advise Brig.-Gen. Frank J. McSherry and, through him War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt on policies to encourage the entrance of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 women into labor ranks before the end of 1943.

Miss Southall divides her time between the War Manpower office in Washington and her permanent job as supervisor of employment and services with the International Harvester Company in Chicago.

Miss Southall describes herself as an idealist who fell into an industrial job not exactly of her own accord. She was at Hull House in Chicago, taking graduate work at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, when a fellow "reformer" asked her if she would be interested in a job at International Harvester.

"At that time," she recounts, "I looked upon business as a monster that ground the working man down. My friend told me they were just starting industrial relations work at International Harvester and I might find it interesting. Still believing that a corporation of any kind was pretty bad, I consented to go for an interview.

"When the personnel director asked me why I wanted to work at International Harvester, I replied, 'I don't.' Finally 'I agreed to stay, but only on one condition—that I would never be made to do anything against my conscience." That was in 1920. Miss Southall has been with the company ever since.

The first winter she was there, she decided she wanted to learn more about factory work so she took a job in the twine mills. In the intervening years she has taken her place at various factory machines to learn more about the problems of the workers.

Miss Southall is a driving person with a graying bob who drops her "G's" in Tennessee fashion. Her "extra-curricular activitites" have been chiefly in organizations interested in bettering the lot of Negroes and other minority groups.

Working women and their problems are no novelty to Miss Southall. "Women," she says, "have worked for a long time and the woman war worker is no different than women who've been working always either in the home or in business."

She feels that all she can do in Washington is to help set up broad general policies on the use of women, first of which were recently issued by Mr. McNutt. Among the principles laid down were: removal of all barriers against employment of women in any occupations for which they are or can be fitted; wage rates, including entrance rate, to be determined for all workers on the basis of work performed, irrespective of sex; employers to be asked to analyze all jobs in their plants at once, to determine which can be filled by women and to prepare for employing the largest possible number.

Recent travels to war centers have convinced Miss Southall that prejudice against women workers is rapidly breaking down, but there is still much to be done.

"It is amazing, for instance, to see the labor market for older women opening up in Detroit. Employers are learning by experience that the older worker is often more stable and her experience counts for something. Henry Ford has two women 59 years old on his assembly line at Willow Run."

At the same time, Miss Southall pointed to the futility of registering women for war service, as proposed by President Roosevelt, until employers have scheduled their labor needs and made a place for women. In Detroit where 300,000 women said in a post card survey that they were willing to take jobs, employers are slow in hiring them, preferring to enlist male labor from other sections of the country, thus adding to serious housing and transportation problems.

Being a person of practical experience, Miss Southall realizes that fixing policy in Washington is one thing and getting it put into factory practice is another. She promises an "aggressive follow-up" on the government's "equal pay for equal work" rule, though admits it is not yet being followed in all war industries.

Both Miss Southall and her assistant Miss Thelma McKelvey are opposed to surrounding the woman war worker with protective rules that might endanger her chances of being hired. For instance, the U. S. Women's Bureau recently issued a statement saying that "women workers should be employed on the night shift only as an emergency measure to prevent overtime on day shifts." Miss Southall believes that if women are needed on night shifts, they should be willing to go on them, on the same basis with men.

Army Wife Says 'Thank You' to Homemakers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Amid the clamor about the serious housing situation in vital defense areas, comes the voice of an Army Wife, giving a happy side to the picture. Here is her letter, to bring a glow of gladness to those who have rearranged their homes in order to take in the strangers who have arrived among them in the course of duty to their country in wartime:

* * *

For some time I have felt a deep urge to attempt to fashion into words my sincere gratitude for one type of "Today's Woman" brought out by this war experience.

The women to whom I refer are those who, living comfortably in their homes near our Army camps, have so graciously and lovingly opened their homes to Army wives.

No Place to Live

The Division of which my husband is a member was recently stationed at Camp Bowie, Texas, adjacent to Brownwood, a small town. We wives, all very naturally, feel we must follow as long as we can, and when we arrived in this little place we were met with the problem of no place to live. Most of these wives had the problem solved by being given the "spare room" in a private home at, I must add, a very nominal rent. These homes had, before the war, never considered a "roomer," I am sure, but the need was recognized by the homemakers and met, even though it meant sacrificing their cherished "privacy." My own experience was very similar to those of my friends.

End of a Long Journey

When I arrived in Brownwood with my two children, my mother and a dog, it was late in the afternoon. All of the hotel rooms were taken and I had to look for a place to live temporarily until my furniture arrived and I found a house. We had driven from Florida, our first motor trip alone, and were rather travel-weary and worn. I stopped at a filling station and looked for advertisements of rooms in the evening paper and proceeded to try to find a place by 'phone. All of the advertised places were gone, but one lead took me to another and finally one dear woman said she didn't have a room really, but her husband would double up with her and we could have his room and bath. She also said she knew a neighbor of hers had a room if we could separate the family.

She had never seen me before, and yet she took us into her lovely home so graciously. We stayed there a week during which time we were treated most cordially and made to feel entirely at home. While my stay was temporary, my friends remained—and so did the hospitality. In fact, it broadened!

For example, in our particular battalion we have little weekly get-togethers in order really to know each other and help keep up morale, just among the wives. It was agreed to meet at my home first, but it wasn't long before each of the girls, as her turn came to act as hostess, would say, "I should like to have the meeting at my home next time. Mrs. —— has insisted that I must!" And when we arrived, always Mrs. —— had gone to as much trouble and care in preparing for the "party" as though it had been her own.

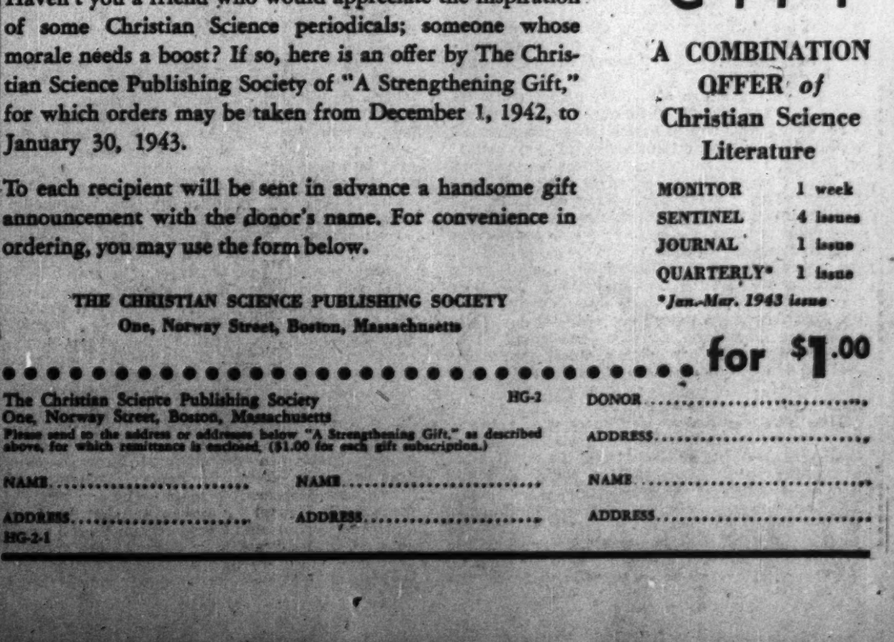
Soldiers' Wives Too

Not only is this true in the case of the officers' wives, but soldiers' wives, too. Sometimes these soldiers' wives were treated even more lovingly, if possible.

This kindness and understanding is not confined to Brownwood, but exists wherever this need seems to be. We are now in Leavenworth, Kansas, and the same loving consideration has been exhibited here.

The fine attitude of these homemakers should be recognized and appreciated, for it is an evidence of how good is seen everywhere, even in difficult times.

A. S. F.



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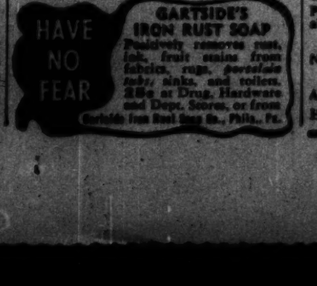
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'Serve by Saving' Is Program Of Camp Fire Girls

By Mary Kelly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Watch out. The "Thriftees" are coming.

Are you and your dollar too soon parted? If so a "Cash Commando"—most modern of modern Camp Fire Girls—is likely to swoop down on you to protect you from any ill-timed, however well-intended, extravagance.

Beginning this week whole regiments of teen-age girls all over the country are being organized in patriotic defense of the nation's pocketbook. In every Middlesex village and farm as well as in the larger Main Streets from coast to coast, the Camp Fire Girls are being recruited as volunteer guardians of the food bin, the household expense sheet, the clothes closet, the family automobile and the neighborhood scrap pile.

Carrying out their new project for the year, which is Serve by Saving, the Thriftees are waging a battle against waste as a follow-up of last year's program devoted to "Fortifying the Family Budget." According to word from their national headquarters here, the line of action will be on three fronts.

Personal Inventories

"First, they are commandeering every penny that can be saved to purchase war stamps and bonds in order to buy the equipment the armed forces need," it is pointed out. "On the second front they are routing out the waste materials that are needed for armaments. Third, they are reinforcing their home and personal equipment so that they won't be spending money that should go to war bonds."

As with all genuinely patriotic efforts, the measuring rod for improvement is being applied by the girls first to their own activities.

"Did you ever stop to think how much you cost your family?" asks a national official of the organization. "It would be interesting to keep a record for a year. Make an inventory of your clothes—list clothing and accessories needed to complete or extend this wardrobe—estimate the cost of what you need to buy—plan out what can be remodeled or made—keep a record of your successes and failures."

The recommendations go on to include that for disposal of outgrown clothing by bringing it to a "Trading Post" meeting of the Camp Fire group so that someone else may wear the shoes, sweaters, et cetera, or give them to the Red Cross, Bundles for Britain, or other collecting agency. Another proposal is that for a co-operative sewing club, each member contributing a scrap bag of materials, salvaged buttons and assisting in the remodeling of articles of clothing. Shopping tours in which members of this youthful battalion learn to discriminate between different kinds of labels, learn what is "color fast," also "wrinkle-proof" and "washable," are suggested..

Every House a V-Home

Every home will be a V-Home, if the "Victory Vanguard" has its way. Through this service, the Camp Fire Girls will help the homes of their community to live up to air-raid requirements, conserve resources, refrain from spreading rumors and racial misunderstandings. Part of this campaign will give the girls experience in repairing home equipment and cooking enjoyable wartime meals.

Other activities of the Thriftees and their cohorts will be planning and carrying out an evening of recreation for the family "without spending any money"; taking care of younger children; saving transportation expense by thoughtfully planned bicycle and walking trips; gathering berries and preparing them for eating; preserving food by canning it; making receptacles for household and neighborhood salvage collections; getting people to buy war stamps, war stamps, war stamps.

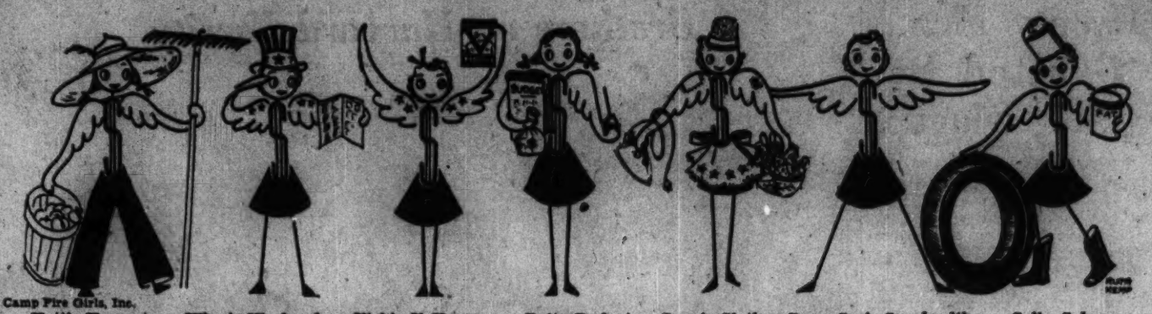
"A war stamp or bond represents so many saved pennies," say Camp Fire Girls leaders, "and the surest way to save pennies is to keep track of them. 'Fuss-Budgeters'—those who lose pennies through holes in pockets that aren't there, who haven't any idea where their money goes—are the sixth columnists of today and the Thriftees are out after them!"

Earns Her Rating

A Camp Fire Girl can't become a Thriftee overnight. She earns her officer's rating just as does a WAVE or a WAAC. Enlistment began Nov. 1, but the badge of Thriftee isn't awarded until March after the requirements have been completed.

It isn't easy to keep adventuresome pennies from rolling out of hand, say those who are sponsoring the Serve by Saving project; but then, it is added,

"Camp Fire Girls make good soldiers, doing their work willingly and well."



Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

Hattie Harvest — Winnie Warbond — Vickie V-Home — Betty Budget — Connie Clothes-Care — Susie Savehealth — Sally Salvage

"Thriftee" figures to be used in this year's "Serve by Saving" program of Camp Fire Girls All Over the United States.

Delinquency and Child Labor Affected by Day-Care Problem

Have you been following the Education Page's presentation of material on day care of children of war-working mothers? Here, by way of bringing you up to date and preparing you for further articles, is an article highlighting the situation and its needs.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The United States, today battling to preserve democracy for future generations, needs drastically to improve its facilities for the care of its children in densely-packed defense areas if these children are not to pass formative years ill-housed, ill-schooled and ill-guided, a survey shows here.

Testimony from all across the United States reveals a large number of children living in trailer camps and tar-paper shacks, entering illegally into child labor, forced to forego education and home guidance or already contributing to rising juvenile delinquency records.

The Federal Government through its Children's Bureau, its Office of Defense Health and Welfare Activities and its Work Projects Administration, city governments and many churches and private welfare agencies, all are tackling the problem, but the need for increased alertness and vigorous remedial measures was declared to be acute.

Many Groups Concerned

Data presented by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and other agencies here show the results occasioned by America's war entry: families separated through draft of men into the armed forces and migration to distant work centers; small towns suddenly burgeoned into crowded factory centers; war-working mothers leaving young children to shift for themselves during the day.

The prospect that 1,600,000 more workers will be transferred to war production by July, 1943, was held to indicate that the need for action on the child welfare front may grow greater rather than less.

Some communities are coping successfully with the problems, the Federal Council of Churches reports. Other areas are having a more difficult experience.

Sordid tent and trailer camps, with no sewage, no water system, are reported around Mobile, Ala., which has nearly doubled its population since 1940. Testimony from other areas contrasts the appearance of the new, carefully planned bomber plants and the "noisome trailer camps" nearby which house the families of war workers.

Better housing and day nurseries are necessary for such regions, welfare experts stress, if the children raised there are not to mature with crude life values and unwholesome traits.

Increased Child Labor

Beyond the housing situation, a second factor is the increase in both legal and illegal child labor during the war. In one city where most types of child labor under 16 years and night work under 18 are forbidden, teachers have reported high school boys working night shifts and sleeping through their classes. The Children's Bureau reports that twice as many boys and girls between 14 and 18 years went to work in 1941 as in 1940.

Educational hazards also are faced, one crowded Michigan community running its schools in three shifts in an effort to give pupils somewhere near adequate instruction. Still another difficulty is faced where both parents are engaged in war work. The too often result has been that young children are left to run in the street or locked in or out of their homes for the day, social workers report.

That the unsettlements of war have contributed to juvenile delinquency is indicated by a report of the Children's Bureau that 22 out of 30 juvenile courts found an increase in the number of cases before them. The Boston Travelers' Aid Society reported three times as many runaways in March, 1942, as in the same month of 1941.

These instances are not reported by welfare groups in any alarmist spirit, but merely to indicate the need for sound remedial steps.

No single remedy, it is being stressed, will meet the entire need. Better housing, more schools, more careful policing of the child labor laws—all will help.

Some Steps Taken

The Federal Government has, however, taken certain steps to remedy matters. On Aug. 28, President Roosevelt allocated $400,000 to Paul McNutt's Office of Defense Health and Welfare Activities for the promotion and co-ordination of the care of children of working mothers.

On Aug. 22, the President urged Congressional leaders to provide additional sums to enable the Labor Department's Children's Bureau to co-operate with State agencies administering child welfare and health services. Bills have been introduced in Congress to provide funds. In New York, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has appointed a committee of 14 to plan for the daytime care of children whose mothers are war-plant workers.

But welfare agencies also stress that in self-reliant America there is always the possibility of effective self-help. In one trailer camp near Baltimore, families got together and organized a co-operative day nursery for their youngsters. In some neighborhoods the parents have combined and hired a trained worker.

The Federal Council of Churches sees the need for churches to play their part, providing Sunday Schools and religious instruction and helping to bridge over the antagonisms between established residents and newcomers which prevent co-operative action. In Windham, Ohio, soon to be transformed from a rural village of 100 to a city of 9,000, the Methodist and Congregational churches have already adopted a joint program which includes the maintenance of a nursery.

Industrial Camouflage

In response to demands, Yale University is offering a course in industrial camouflage in its Department of Architecture. Office of Civilian Defense will grant a certificate to graduates.

New York Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

Looking to community co-operation, Camp Fire Girls, mounted on bicycles, are doing errands for the Red Cross, USO, and local welfare agencies. In preparing for this, the girls have studied avenues and cross-streets of their towns. They are also taking instruction in bicycle mechanics given by public-spirited service-station managers.

Through the Editor's Window

Recreation of Our Teen-Age Children

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It goes without saying that we are all slated to take on more to do. Working up to our ears, up to our eyebrows—that is demanded of us, those of us who are backing up the boys from our places on the Home Front. The boys themselves—one after another home on leave—say they never have worked so hard in their lives. Intensive camp training, intensive home support. We are all in it.

Granted this, then. The thing is: Somehow we must know and do "first things first." One of these is to provide for the day care of children whose mothers go to work in defense plants. Another—emerging rapidly since the bill came up for lowering the draft to include 18- and 19-year-olds—is to build up the morale and vision of these youngsters so they will be clear about the values of education even in the midst of serving in the Armed Forces, clear also about other values, and steadier, too, than some have in recent days seemed to be.

A third of these "first things" on the Home Front is to see that high school youngsters (many of whose parents are away from home long hours because of wartime employment or volunteer civilian defense activities) have wholesome recreation and a steadying influence around them. This, as I see it, is war work of the highest importance.

Disturbing reports have indicated that some of our teen-age girls, for example, in certain centers, have been hanging around defense plants to "pick up dates" with the younger men as the shifts change. The wages these defense workers get seem astronomical to the girls, and they are out to waylay some of this ready money.

From this extreme at one end to the simple everyday situation of empty homes and sheer boredom, there are many shades of problems to be recognized, understood, and intelligently faced.

* * *

Take a quiet residential town like my own, for example. Only one factory and that a very small one. Most of the workers, with the exception of those manning the increasing numbers of food, hardware, and apparel shops, commute to Boston, leaving their wives to keep house—at least, until the wives got so busy outside. The high school children are through early in the afternoon, as is the amazing system in many of these New England high schools. The excellent municipal playground—that is, the supervision part—closed soon after Labor Day, it being traditionally a summer project. The one movie house is therefore mobbed by youngsters every day, some of them going twice a week, or as often as the pictures change. There are Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and church young folks' groups, filling some but not nearly all of their time.

Going off in the family car used to take up a lot of this slack, although we hardly realized it. Mother and Dad are so busy now, they have almost forgotten that. They are at meetings, serving as spotters, staying longer at the office, doing wartime sewing and knitting at a neighbor's—what with one thing and another they are not home much.

Very little of interest has been added to the children's day in such a town. Collecting scrap metal was a lark, and took a couple of afternoons and a Saturday or two. But beyond that, there are the Sunday afternoons, and all the other afternoons. Nothing but home work and the two movies a week, some of them too poor to be classed as morale builders. Scout leaders are trying to help, but these men and women are themselves in some cases too busy to increase Scout activities. And home feels different. The children don't realize it, but it does, so they don't stay there.

* * *

Do you see what it is like for these teen-age youngsters? When things were normal it was possible to be away some afternoons and evenings for they were all right, being older. But now we are away even more, and motoring is out for the duration, and most of these children are not really busier. The changes leave vacant spots in their lives. Even in a supposedly safe, homelike suburban town like mine.

What of teen-age children in big cities where temptations are more numerous; or even in small towns where defense money is plenteous and war tensions are greater. "Latch-key" children, many are called: letting themselves into empty houses and cooking their own suppers. No wonder they don't go home!

* * *

I realize that this is an inadequate presentation of an urgent problem. Further space on this Page from time to time will provide you with more information, accounts of the way this problem is being met in various places, and with, I hope, further food for thought.

It is, however, I hope, clear already that we all of us—whether or not we have a teen-age youngster of our own—must include this question among those we face and meet as civilian defense workers.

Britain has organized some neighborhood youth clubs in villages and towns, and greatly increased the activities of the Scouts and Girl Guides. Both there and here the Christian Associations are widening their scope. There has been talk in some towns of getting up community sings, corralling the young people afternoons around four, with even folk dancing and a community musical show evolving. Book clubs, story hours, dramatics, have also been suggested. Of course leaders for these things have to be found first, and to find them we must think of this as war work.

But most of all, no matter how much we lean on organizations and volunteers outside to face and meet this problem, more can and should be done in the home. Family activities, hearthfire fun, home games, constructive hobbies, and wholesome recreation can and should be planned by parents and neighbors. It is essential that we make up for the hours once spent "going places," and ease the tension of the terrific "busy-ness" which has come over almost all of us and has deeply invaded the playtime and leisure of these older children on the Home Front.

A Tuesday Column

Try-outs Going On At Radcliffe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

Every evening for the next week or so the Radcliffe campus will resound with the tinkle of piano, the blending of voices—many of them not too melodious, as yet. Such is the prelude to the annual quartet tryouts for the Radcliffe Choral Society.

In early November "Woody"—more properly known as G. Wallace Woodworth, Director of the Radcliffe Choral Society and Harvard Glee Club—hears and classifies the girls. Everyone is anxious for a good trial grade, because with this and faithful attendance at three rehearsals a week, she may take part in many of the best concerts of the year, most particularly the annual Pension Fund Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Tales of last spring's concert are now everywhere to be heard. How Dr. Serge Koussevitzky came over to direct the final rehearsals in Sever Hall, Harvard, garbed in his characteristic black cape which he threw off to conduct in his voluminous white silk shirt above high-waisted black trousers. How inspiring it was to feel his intensity at such intimate range—to watch the play of his expressions from extreme, almost feminine, tenderness, to utter ferocity; his amazing skill in handling the voices like instruments in a vast orchestra, bringing out color in the basses, or sweetness in the sopranos, always aware of the tones of his picture.

Following these rehearsals there came the final ones in Symphony Hall, with orchestra and soloists. At these the music is always overpowering, for the singers are in the midst of a vortex of sound. The faces of the musicians, the beauty of the bass viols, harps, and horns in the dramatic light of the stage, give a sense of spiritual attainment hardly surpassed by the performance itself. These last rehearsals continue for as many hours as need be to attain the effect Dr. Koussevitzky has in mind. Sometimes they begin in late afternoon and last through until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, with an hour off for dinner. There are a few rest periods during which the singers wander around among the musicians of the orchestra asking questions about the instruments, and looking at various musical scores.

The actual performance is the consummation of months of work and is for the girls a moving and enduring experience. Koussevitzky completes the co-ordination of voices and orchestra so that even the singers are surprised by the new qualities which he brings out: new depths of expression, sensitivity, and power, until then unrealized except perhaps by him.

Right after Christmas members of the chorus are introduced to the music for this concert—it might be Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew," Brahms' "German Requiem," Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" or Ninth Symphony. Or it might be another great work which the singers have never performed before.

Whatever it is, every member of the chorus of over 250 Radcliffe singers will devote every energy to surpass their already brilliant record of more than 20 successful Pension Fund performances.

Easy Steps to Correct English

The Devotion of Adverbs to Certain Words

10th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say This	or This?
1. Speak *distinct.*	1. Speak *distinctly.*
2. Write *careful.*	2. Write *carefully.*

The correct sentences are at the right.

The First Use for an Adverb

Our first use for an adverb is to describe (or to modify the meaning of) a verb; that is, an adverb adds information to a verb. Consequently, we need adverbs to describe verbs (just as we need adjectives to describe nouns).

The commonly-used adverbs are those that tell *how, when, where* concerning the verb.

We may wish to tell a friend: How, when, where Ned swam in order to win the championship. These words—how, when, where—describe the verb swam. Because they describe a verb, they are adverbs.

Thus we say:

1. Ned swam *quickly.* (Adverb *quickly* tells *how* Ned swam.)
2. Ned swam *recently.* (Adverb *recently* tells *when* Ned swam.)
3. Ned swam *here.* (Adverb *here* tells *where* Ned swam.)

Can you think of other adverbs to use instead of these? There are, of course, *easily, lazily, slowly,* and many others.

When you understand how to use an adverb, you will always use an adverb to describe a verb. (You will never use an adjective.)

Adverbs With *LY* Endings

In the following examples, notice why adverbs are used:

1. Through the water the oars moved *rhythmically* and *slowly.* (*rhythmically* and *slowly* describe the verb *moved.*)

2. Beside the stream the scout ran *swiftly* and *noiselessly.* (*swiftly* and *noiselessly* describe the verb *ran.*)

3. Jess spoke (pleasant, pleasantly) and (distinct, distinctly) to the child.

Jess spoke pleasantly and distinctly to the child.

Did you notice the *ly* endings of each adverb? Many adverbs are made by adding *ly* to the adjective. Here is a short list of them:

Adjective	Adverb
easy	easily
moderate	moderately
peaceful	peacefully
soft	softly

Did you observe the *ly* endings of these adverbs?

Exercise 1

Fill the blank with the corresponding adverb.

1. distinct, ...
2. careful, ...
3. sure, ...
4. faithful, ...

When to Use an Adverb

When describing a verb, use an adverb. As you speak and write, are you watching to use adverbs instead of adjectives to describe verbs?

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct form.

1. Moments fly (rapidly, rapid).
2. Jane uses her pen (gracefully, graceful).
3. Speak (distinct, distinctly), please.
4. Anna reads (avidly, avid) every book she finds.
5. Great deeds survive (glorious, gloriously).
6. In the contest Jim played (intelligent, intelligently).
7. The man wrote his signature (carefully, careful).
8. I (sure, surely) enjoyed the comedy.
9. (Cautiously, Cautious) the detective approached the scene.
10. I do it (easy, easily).
11. "Let us live (tolerantly, tolerant)," he exclaimed.
12. Are you going? (I sure, surely) am.

Conclusion: In a way, we can say that adverbs are devoted to verbs. Let us put into our speaking and writing many of these descriptive words — adverbs — that color and enliven our verbs.

Do you know an extremely common error in the use of adverbs? In the next lesson you will be shown an easy way to avoid this error.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—distinctly; 2—carefully; 3—surely; 4 faithfully.

Exercise 2: 1—rapidly (describes fly); 2—gracefully (describes uses); 3—distinctly (describes Speak); 4—avidly (describes reads); 5—gloriously (describes survive); 6—intelligently (describes played); 7—carefully (describes wrote); 8—surely (describes enjoyed); 9—Cautiously (describes approached); 10—easily (describes do); 11—tolerantly (describes live); 12—surely (describes the verb going, which is implied).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

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See Also
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Brown's Gridiron Fortunes Are Wrapped Up in Bob Margarita, Says Skip Stahley

Former Medford Star Holds Key to Bruins' Rise or Fall

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Brown's Skip Stahley had an Aladdin's Lamp and could rub the thing three times, he would probably wish that he could have Bob Margarita's unlimited services for the rest of the season, that his team could play a couple of games over again (notably the Princeton and Yale Affairs) with Margarita playing all of both games, and that he would never be without a Margarita as long as he coaches football.

All of which sounds like a terrific build-up for the former Medford High School star who was sought by many colleges before Brown finally landed him. But just listen to Skip and you get some idea of how much Bob means to football at the Providence college.

Hurts Defensively Too

In Boston yesterday to attend the weekly meeting of grid coaches and writers at the Hotel Lenox for the first time this fall, the Skipper declared, "It's awfully hard to make anybody believe just how much a Margarita can mean to a team. He's the type of a back who can make 14 or 24 yards where another back would only make four. He's the main cog of our pass defense, and it hurts just as much defensively as it does offensively when he is out of the lineup."

For the first three games this fall, with Bob—only his high school teachers call him by his given name, Henry—playing practically all of each game, Brown was undefeated. The Bruins beat Rhode Island, Columbia, and Lafayette, during which contests Margarita personally gained 530 yards from scrimmage. Then came the Princeton and Yale games, with Bob playing only part time against the Tigers and none against the Elis, and the Bruins absorbed two very fine lacings.

Passes Costly

"It was passes that led to our downfall," the Skipper explained seriously. "So far this season we have had eight completed against us for touchdowns, and every time now that an opponent rears back to heave the ball, I close my eyes. That is, with Bob out of there. For, defending against aerials I have three boys, the tallest of whom is five-eight. They are good boys, but they haven't a chance."

Having played both Princeton and Yale, Skip was in a position to judge these two Big Three rivals. "Yale is a better team than the Tigers," he declared, which was hardly music to the ears of his former boss, Dick Harlow of Harvard. "The Elis have a better running attack, and a very fine passing attack. You have got to give a lot of credit to Howie Odell."

Elis' Morale Up

Incidentally, Skip told of the morale-building effects that Yale's victory over Dartmouth had on the Eli student body. "Harold Woodcock (Yale's Business Manager) told me the night before our game," he said, "that the students on the campus were going around with their eyes bright and their chins up. And now, I suppose, having beaten us for their second major victory in a row, they are going around with their chins away up."

Skip was one of a long list of speakers at the luncheon, which was the best attended of any since the affairs began three seasons ago. Men in uniform were numerous, including Major Walter Brown, Lieut. Chris Kelley, Major Francis Cronin, and Capt. Edward Sherman of the Army, Lieuts. Stanley Driscoll, Frank Donahue, Ken Clapp, Chick Shea, Chick Welch, and Warren McGuirk of the Navy, and Lieut. Sumner Dole and Chief Boatswain's Mate Herb Ralby of the Coast Guard.

Justice Baffled

A first-time visitor was Chick Justice, appointed head coach of New Hampshire when George Sauer left for the service. Chick has brought his Wildcats along undefeated and untied so far, although he admits the N. H. success baffles him. "If anybody had reason to lose games," he said, "we had 'em. I don't know why we click, or why we win. I guess it's because we have a lot of reserve strength, and when one team isn't working, I send another in. Truth to tell, I'm scared of Tufts this Saturday, for Tufts always gives us one of our toughest ball games. I know Lew Manly is laying for us." Which brought a hearty chuckle from Manly, whose Jumbos have been able to manage only one victory and one tie in six games.

Denny Myers of Boston College refuses to look any further ahead than next Saturday's game with Temple, and promises an extra five laps around the field for any Eagle caught talking of a Bowl trip. "There's no such thing as an unbeatable football team," he maintained, "and we are not going to leap any bridges until we come to them." He pointed out that last Saturday against Georgetown, the Eagles averaged more ground through the return of intercepted passes than the Hoyas did on their own pass offense."

Measure of Success

Humble Dick Harlow refuses to take the credit for beating Princeton. "A successful man is one who guesses right three times out of five," he said, "while the unsuccessful man guesses right only two times out of five. Well, gentlemen, I had four guesses last Saturday and I was right twice. That fifth decision came from a boy—Gordie Lyle."

Mayor Tobin enjoyed the luncheon in the role of spectator, while other athletic luminaries to speak included Foxy Flumere of Northeastern, Dr. John Harmon of B. U., Earl Brown of Harvard, and Harry Marr of B. C.

Church Protest Halts Any More Sunday Affairs

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Board of Trustees of the University of Tulsa has said no to any more Sunday football.

The unbeaten, unscored on Hurricane played two Sunday games with service teams this year. Two weeks ago the Oklahoma Synod of the Presbyterian Church criticized the Sunday contests.

The University was formerly a Presbyterian school, and retains a constitutional relationship with the church's board of education.

Kurowski Speaks

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 3 (AP)—George "Whitey" Kurowski of Reading, Pa., whose last-minute home run brought the world's baseball championship to the St. Louis Cardinals, made a last-minute entry yesterday into Connecticut's political campaign.

During the series games in New York, Kurowski met and became friendly with Lucien Maciora, Democratic candidate for re-election as Congressman-at-Large. Yesterday the third baseman came to Connecticut and delivered campaign speches for his new friend.

Twenty Men Drafted By Big Leagues

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The major leagues, having until midnight Thursday to finish their claiming of baseball players, already have picked up 20, with an accent on age and family status, in the biggest draft since 1930.

Eighteen officials representing 11 of the 16 major clubs answered the rollcall yesterday in Commissioner K. M. Landis' office, spending $139,000 for the material. Fifteen of the score of players called up from the minor leagues formerly played in the majors.

Three AA Men

The Boston Braves, Detroit Tigers, New York Giants, St. Louis Cardinals and New York Yankees refrained from making any selections. The Chicago White Sox and Washington Senators each claimed three players, the others stopping at two and some at one. The White Sox picked off three class AA men, topping the meeting's expenditures with $22,500.

Branch Rickey, founder of the Cardinals' vast farm system and who recently became President of the Brooklyn Dodgers, claimed only one player, catcher Dee C. Moore of New Orleans who batted .306 last season.

Rickey kept mum regarding information on the Dodger management for 1943, leaving several rumors in his wake when he departed. He intends to confer with Manager Leo Durocher soon, supposedly to determine whether Durocher is going to abandon baseball for the armed service.

Dodger Rumors

Rumors persisted after the meeting that Durocher will not be retained. Mentioned as a leading candidate was Pepper Martin, who has been getting managerial schooling at the Cardinals' Sacramento, Calif., farm. Others mentioned as possible managerial candidates were Burt Shotton, Cleveland coach, and Ray Blades, who recently resigned as assistant to Bill McKechnie of Cincinnati.

Among the older players snatched up in yesterday's draft was Dick Barrett, a pitcher in his late 30's, by the Chicago Cubs. He left the Philadelphia Athletics in 1933 for Seattle, where he spent seven seasons, averaging 20 victories each campaign. The draft list, with last season's record:

National League—Philadelphia, pitcher Albert Hedley, Scranton, Pa. (15-8); Chicago, pitcher Richard Barrett, Seattle (27-13); Pittsburgh, pitcher Wally Hebert, San Diego (22-15); Cincinnati, shortstop Charles Brewster, Milwaukee (.310 at Nashville); infielder Steve Mesner, Sacramento (.301); Brooklyn, catcher Dee C. Moore, New Orleans (.306).

American League—Philadelphia, infielder Eddie Mayo, Los Angeles (.310); outfielder John Welaj, Buffalo (.311); Washington, catcher Angelo Giuliani, Minneapolis (.220); pitcher James Mertz, Atlanta (12-15); infielder George Myatt, Columbus, Ohio (.280); Chicago, shortstop Dick Culler, St. Paul (.260); outfielder Ralph Hodgin, San Francisco (.321); pitcher Bill Swift, St. Paul (12-15); Cleveland, pitcher Jack Salveson, Oakland (24-12); St. Louis, catcher Joe Schultz, Memphis (.330); pitcher Robert Doyle, Columbus, Ga. (9-2); Boston, catcher Herbert Bremer, Little Rock (.265); infielder Don Lang, Kansas City (.289).

Brothers on Harvard Varsity

Associated Press

Sons of Former Coach in Line-Up

The three Fisher brothers of Weston, Mass., are not only brothers and team mates, but two of them are rivals for the same spot on the Harvard football team. Left to right: Bill Fisher, right tackle; Jack Fisher, center, and Bob Fisher, another tackle. The late Robert T. Fisher, their father, was an all-America guard at Harvard and later coached the team.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

The Situation at Brooklyn

Even though the immediate future of big league baseball is clouded with doubt, as are the futures of all other amateur and professional athletics, the national pastime manages to stay in the news. Considerable speculation at the moment surrounds the managerial post at Brooklyn. Will Leo Durocher leave, either of his own accord to take his place in the service or through front office pressure? If he goes, whom will Branch Rickey pick as his successor?

At the close of the past season Durocher is understood to have applied for a Navy appointment. Whether or not the Dodger skipper was turned down is not known. But New York critics feel very sure that Leo will be in some branch of Uncle Sam's fighting forces before the new year.

Likes Shotton

Then, of course, there is always the chance that Mr. Rickey will replace Durocher anyway, and the list of possible successors is long and varied. Near the head of the list are Burt Shotton, Charley Dressen, Billy Herman, Billy Meyer, Ray Blades, Freddy Fitzsimmons and Pepper Martin. Shotton is in the driver's seat with a majority of the critics because Branch once said that if he ever had a ball club of his own, Burt would be his manager.

However, history recalls that baseball executives are often fickle, and Shotton may be no closer to the vacancy—if there is one—than any of the others. Just the same, he deserves consideration on his coaching under Lou Boudreau at Cleveland. Dressen has been an able assistant to Durocher and one of the chief reasons for Leo's success. Before that, Chuck managed the Reds.

Billy Herman and Freddy Fitzsimmons would come into the picture if Mr. Rickey wished to take his man from the ranks of the Dodgers. Meyer, for several years a capable minor league pilot and in '41 with Newark, is ready to graduate to the majors. The recent resignation of Blades from the Cincinnati coaching staff may be a tip that he is the man. Dodger writers, however, think not.

The latest arrival on the candidates' list is Pepper Martin, and it strikes this corner that the fellow who has piloted Sacramento in the Pacific Coast League ever since his departure from St. Louis may be the rabbit Mr. Rickey will pull out of his hat. In fact, the more you think of it, the more attractive it sounds. After all, Pepper, like Durocher, grew up with the Cardinal Gas House Gang and, also like Leo, he has that unquenchable hustle so dear to the hearts of Ebbets Field fans.

Martin Ready

Too, West coast critics maintain that Martin has finished his schooling in the minors and deserves a chance higher up. That he has always been high in the estimation of Mr. Rickey is no secret. The National League would welcome Pepper back, even though he no longer pumps those piano legs of his around the bases and slides on his chest. A big gap was left in the older circuit when the Pepper went back down for his schooling.

Papers last week carried a small item announcing that the USO had received $362,926.65 from the World Series. It's just possible that this was the final financial gesture by the big leagues for the duration. Such a prediction sounds somewhat remote at the moment, yet the barriers ahead of another major season are springing up every once in a while. We will know more later.

Sports Around the Hub

Sox Draft Two; Braves None

Results of the annual big league draft meeting failed to arouse the local baseball fan from his off-season slumber. The Red Sox picked up Herbert Bremer, a catcher, from Little Rock and Don Lang, an infielder, from Kansas City, Casey Stengel's old stamping grounds. But Bremer and Lang are strangers to these parts and neither compiled what could be called a flattering record in the minors. The Braves failed to draft a single player.

Bob Quinn's reason—and an understandable one—for remaining silent is that there were no available men worth the draft price. Even before the war effected a general house cleaning in the minors, well-informed Bob contended that there were no players lying around loose who could help the Braves. Most of the good ones, of course, were tied up by other big league clubs.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that of the players drafted before Commissioner Landis at Chicago, five formerly saw service with Boston clubs. The White Sox took Ralph Hodgin and Bill Swift, one-time Braves; the Athletics took Eddie Mayo (Braves) and Johnny Welaj (Red Sox), and the Senators took George Myatt (Red Sox).

Murphy Chamberlain, the center ice veteran who came to the Bruins from Canadiens last night in exchange for Terry Reardon, will join Art Ross in Chicago, according to Frank Ryan. Chamberlain, a left-hand shot, broke into the N. H. L. with the Toronto Maple Leafs in 1937-38, but spent the last two seasons with the Montreal club. Reardon was unable to join the Bruins because of military commitments in his native Canada.

Tom Mahan of United Shoe, the new President of the New England sector of the Professional Golfers' Association, is the most active tournament pro in this district. He not only competed in all of New England's P. G. A. tourneys last season, but was the leading money winner with a $450 total purse. Mahan and Skip Wogan, whom he succeeded in the president's seat, were elected delegates to the annual P. G. A. meeting in Chicago next week.

The question in local football circles is: Can Denny Myers make his B. C. Eagles forget all of this bowl talk and concentrate on the regularly scheduled games ahead? The guessing is that Coach Myers can, with the boys taking Temple in stride next Saturday. Scribes down Philadelphia way call Temple Ray Morrison's aerial circus, which should give you an idea of the type of defense the Eagles are stressing in practice this week.

Briefs . . . Remember Chub Peabody, Harvard's All-American guard? At the moment he is at New London on active submarine duty . . . Earl Brown scouted Michigan for Dick Harlow . . . The Crimson leave for Ann Arbor on Thursday . . . Joe Cronin is home from Washington, but expects to be sent overseas on his Red Cross mission almost any day . . . George Foster, first string Tufts fullback, is lost for the season through an injury.

The big Ivy League game this Saturday brings together Dartmouth and Princeton in Palmer Stadium. The Tigers have won 14, the Indians six, and two have been ties . . . The most recent bulletin out of Durham, N. C., revealed that 1247 minor league baseball player had gone into the service up to Oct. 16.

Milwaukee Club Protests Draft To Commissioner

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3 (AP)—Bill Veeck, Milwaukee President, said last night he planned to protest to K. M. Landis, baseball Commissioner, over the drafting of a player he said he did not know the club owned.

Charles Brewster, the player in question, was drafted by Cincinnati and listed as Milwaukee's property.

Veeck, who said he would protest to Landis, today, explained Brewster was slated to join Milwaukee as part of the transaction which sent outfielder Hal Peck to Brooklyn, but the Dodger officials had not notified him the deal was closed. He said the agreement with Brooklyn was that Brewster or a certain amount of cash be turned over by Milwaukee by April 15.

According to Veeck Brooklyn purchased Brewster from Montreal of the International League this fall, after the Royals recalled him from Nashville, Southern Association, where he had been on option.

Crisler Eleven Resumes Series With Harvards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 3—The University of Michigan resumes one of its oldest football rivalries here Saturday when the Wolverines face Harvard, which first appeared on a Michigan grid schedule in 1881.

Michigan's first football team was organized in 1879 and the only opponents met in that year and 1880 were Racine and Toronto. In 1881 the Wolverines played Harvard, Yale and Princeton and Saturday's clash will be the eighth with the Crimson.

Harvard took its first four engagements with Michigan, in 1881, 1883, 1895, and 1914, but has dropped the last three which were played in 1929, 1930 and 1940. The biggest score of the series was that chalked up two years ago at Cambridge when Tom Harmon and his mates beat Harvard 26-0.

With the Crimson eleven making one of its rare appearances in the middle West, Michigan will be shooting for its 11th-straight victory in intersectional competition. The string was started with a 7-0 win over Penn in 1937 and includes three more triumphs over Penn, two over Yale and one each over California, Harvard, Pittsburgh and Columbia.

The second largest crowd in Michigan's football history was that which saw the Wolverines play Harvard here in 1929—85,042. But that doesn't mean there will be any such gathering when the Crimson eleven plays here Saturday.

Navy Priority On Tickets To Steady Rooters

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 3 (AP)—Navy Athletic Association contributing members rate the first choice in allotment of tickets for the Army-Navy football game here Nov. 28, but non-members get second call on a "first come, first served" basis, with priority going to established Navy rooters.

Applications for the tickets were made available at a temporary athletic association office in Annapolis, located almost exactly at the center of the 10-mile area whose bona fide residents are eligible to attend the classic.

The small application card, stipulating nine conditions that must be accepted by prospective spectators, says association members will share in the first ticket allotment.

After that, "any tickets that are available will be allotted to non-members, priority being given to those who, Navy Athletic Association records indicate, have supported other 1942 football games by the purchase of tickets therefor."

Tickets will be allotted by the "first come, first served" basis, the "first come" being determined by the date of receipt of remittance by the . . . association.

The association, the card notes, reserves the right to "allot any number (of tickets) less than those applied for or to reject wholly any application."

The association stipulates further that ticket applications must be received at its office at the U. S. Naval Academy by Nov. 20. Applications received after the closing date, however, will be filled "as long as the supply of tickets permits."

No tickets will be sold at the stadium the day of the game.

Ticket regulations restrict attendance to "bona fide" residents of the area within a 10-mile radius of Maryland's State House, in the center of Annapolis.

Thurier Jumps To Early Lead With 12 Points

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3 (AP)—Today was election day, but no election was needed to pick Fred Thurier of the Buffalo Bisons as the leading scorer of the American Hockey League, now swinging into the second week of its season. He put himself in that spot by scoring five goals and seven assists in the four games the Bisons have had to date.

The season's first statistical compilation from the league headquarters here put Thurier's teammate, Fred Hunt, in second place with nine points, and a pair of Cleveland performers, Les Cunningham and Norm Locking, shared third place with eight points apiece.

At the top of the penalty carriers' list was Roger "Broadway" Jenkins of Hershey. The Bears have played three games, and he has spent 14 minutes in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Thurier, Buffalo	4	7	11
Hunt, Buffalo	4	5	9
Cunningham, Cleveland	3	5	8
Locking, Cleveland	4	4	8
Bartholome, Cleveland	3	4	7
Gracie, Hershey	3	4	7
Horeck, Washington	3	3	6
Kilrea, Hershey	3	3	6
Bergen, Hershey	3	3	6
Lewis, Buffalo	3	3	6

Hudlin in Air Corps

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Willis Hudlin, who managed the Little Rock Travelers of the Southern Association through a pennant-winning season this past summer, has enlisted in the Army air forces here.

Business Still Is Good On Local Golf Courses

By A Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the hit-and-hunt period in local golf, when many courses are extensively decorated with fallen leaves, into which balls hit off line scurry and hide with exasperating success. Players probably hunt a little longer this year than in the past, to conserve the supply, just as they have been conserving most of the season, both by looking longer and keeping in play balls with cuts or other blemishes which in normal times would be consigned speedily to the practice bag.

Business does keep up on the links. Exceptional weather and the continuation of daylight saving have added immeasurably to the late-season club activities. Under the summerish conditions Saturday, the golfers were out in surprising numbers, considering the counter attraction of so many football games. Sunday attendance was cut down by the stormy weather, but a surprising number stuck around the different clubs until afternoon. Brae Burn had 143 out Saturday and 84 Sunday.

No Play a Year Ago

Those who fussed over losing part of Sunday, after having reveled in that balmy Saturday atmosphere, might like to know that a year ago Saturday there was no play at all. They might further bear in mind how fortunate they have been most all this fall, for the Brae Burn attendance figures for October totaled 2,737, as against 2,117 for October of last year. That hardly savors of a declining interest in the game. And, once again speaking of the weather, Dan Keefe says that in all of his many years at Brae Burn, in which he has kept tabs on attendance figures for the days, months, and years, that both by his own recollections and the figures in his books, the weather of late October this year takes first prize.

At the recent annual meeting of the New England Golf Association in Boston, statements by delegates indicated that there are some clubs in other States, just as here in Massachusetts, which can look back upon the year 1942 with great complacency as to memberships, attendance, and year-end financial condition. It is true of the other new England States, as here, that some clubs have fared much better than others, owing to local conditions.

Dividend Paid

The Portsmouth Country Club in New Hampshire, for example, got along flourishingly, due to its proximity to the Navy Yard, where so many are at work. The Shuttle Meadow Club of New Britain, Conn., actually paid a dividend on stock owned by its members. When it came to discussing what the N. E. Association should do about next year, if anything, Charlie Hartley, Secretary of the Rhode Island Golf Association, hit the nail squarely on the head when he said, in effect, "what's the use of our trying to make any plans now, when we haven't the remotest idea of what conditions are going to be. We can always call another meeting."

Reports of clubs tournaments get scant attention in these days of such heavy football publicity, but a couple of veterans are deserving of at least a couple of lines—Ray Gorton for topping the big field at Brae Burn, with a 77 gross, and Bill McPhail for turning in a 72 gross at Wollaston, in which he had six 3's. To McPhail we extend apologies for the inadvertent allusion to a recent 71 as his best effort at Wollaston since he joined that club. It appears that his 71 merely was his low of this season. Back in his first year as a member he accepted a challenge one day from John Larocca, who then was going strong, and after they had gone to the turn in 37 apiece, all square, McPhail reeled off a 31 home. He was only 33 for the last nine Saturday.

Wollaston Cup

Golfers in all parts of the State are acquainted with Lieut. James Hughes, for many years with the State Police, but many probably do not know that he recently entered the Army. He will not soon forget his last tournament round of the season at Wollaston, in which he and Ed Buonarto battled Phil Barry and Johnny Duane in the final round for the Wollaston Cup, at best-ball. Buonarto and Hughes led by one up at the turn, the first-named putting in 35 on his own ball.

Then came the engulfing tide. Hughes was on the apron of the 10th in two, neither of the others close. It looked like two up, until Duane pitched two feet from the cup from 80 yards away, for a half in 4. That was a blow, but worse was to come. Barry and Duane squared matters at the 12th, but this looked like a momentary breather, when both hit their tee shots to the right of the steep embankment of the short 13th, with Buonarto and Hughes both on the apron of the green. Matters looked all serene for them until Duane pitched directly into the cup, for a winning deuce. Duane followed that up by sinking a 12-footer for a birdie at the 14th. That was the last straw. The pair in the winning stride were handed the 15th, with easy-par 5, so that a half in 3 at the 16th gave the match to Barry and Duane, 3 and 2. They came home in 33, for a 68. Buonarto had a 73 on his own ball and Hughes also played well.

On a week-end play, we're not overlooking John Chew's ace at the Bear Hill fifth.

Solving the 'T' Formation

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—You don't hear so much about the "T" formation as a stop for football troubles this season, but the Shaughnessy-Halas system is still giving grid coaches plenty to be concerned about. . . . At the weekly eggs-and-coffee session of the local football writing fraternity yesterday Maj. Harvey "Jabbo" Jablonsky, Army assistant coach, voiced the plaintive suggestion that he'd welcome information on how Notre Dame's "T" could be stopped. . . . Bernie More of Louisiana State had one answer: "The way to beat this 'T' formation is just not to play anybody that uses it." . . . Lou Oshins tossed in the information that the "T" can be stopped, because his Brooklyn College team uses it and hasn't been anything but stopped.

Pvt. Mickey McConnell of Fort Knox, Ky., former secretary of the Dodgers' farm system, offers this proof of Branch Rickey's ability as a promoter. . . . When Rickey first took hold in St. Louis, says Mickey, his wife discovered that their best rug was missing. . . . "I took it down to the office," Rickey sheepishly explained. "Several of the city's most influential men were coming out for a conference and I wanted the place to look properous."

The only Georgian on the Alabama squad that took a licking from the Crackers Saturday was Jim McWhorter, whose uncle is Mayor of Athens, Ga. . . . Johnny Mariucci, former Minnesota and Chicago Black Hawks hockey star, played end for the Curtis Bay (Md.) Coast Guard football team Saturday and scored the only touchdown. Sunday he performed at wing for the Coast Guard hockey team and rang up three goals. . . . Steve Owen and Jack Mara of the pro Giants are high on Glenn Dobbs, the Tulsa U. back. Mara calls him the best passer in the country.

John Cronley, Oklahoma City Oklahoman: "I still like Henry Frnka's explanation of the difference between a high school and college coach. . . . The prep mentor looks for the positon of the ball after the first kickoff, while the college coach glances over his shoulder to count the crowd."

Johun Munski, the crack miler from Missouri, must figure that 13 is his best number. He used to wear it on his warm-up jersey; he drew number 13 on his Army tag and completed his 13-weeks officers' training course at Fort Warren, Wyo., 13 months after he entered service. . . . The Cardinals' Terry Moore expects to join the Navy early next year. His brother Frank, the golfer, signed up last week when the Gulf Coast Training Command came around looking for men to be trained as ground mechanics and radio technicians. . . . The other day Wally Butts, Georgia grid coach, received a letter from Tommy Witt, who had played center for him at Louisville Male High and at Georgia: It said: "Don't worry about this war. The American boys have what it takes." . . . Almost at the same time Butts received word that Witt had been shot down in an air battle over Egypt Oct. 24.

Braves' Rookie Is Most Valuable Man In International

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Pitcher Charles (Red) Barrett, 20-game winner for Syracuse, has been named the International League's most valuable player for 1942 in close competition with third-baseman Henry Majeski of Newark and outfielder Gene Moore of Montreal.

A poll of sports writers by The Sporting News, national baseball weekly, gave the right-handed ace 46 votes to 44 for Majeski and 40 for Moore. Second-baseman Burgess Whitehead of Toronto finished fourth with 32 votes.

Barrett, 27 years old, married and the father of two children, has been sold to the Boston Braves for 1943.

Losing 12 games while winning 20, he topped the International League in innings pitched with 269, complete games with 25 and tied his teammate, Nate Andrews, in shutouts with seven.

Pesky Is Honored By Semipro Group

PORTLAND, Ore. Nov. 3 (AP)—Johnny Pesky, who wasn't fooled often by the pitchers last season, was surprised last night.

The high light of a dinner for him came when he was presented with a surprise award by the National Semipro Baseball Congress. It considers the rookie who hit .331 for the Boston Red Sox last year its No. 1 graduate to the majors.

Pesky, due to report soon to the Navy played in the 1938 and 1939 National Semipro meets.

Scorer Invited

CANYON, Texas, Nov. 3 (AP)—Price Brookfield, who scored 1,676 points in his four years with West Texas State, has been invited to play in the third annual All-Star basketball game in Chicago, Nov. 27.

COLD WEATHER'S ON THE WAY

Cold weather is coming soon, as always. Fuel-rationing and other wartime measures will make it more important than ever to keep yourself warm. Fall and Winter Overcoats will be more indispensable than usually—and at present writing there is an excellent choice ready-made in both British and domestic woollens, at Brooks Brothers.

Ready-made Overcoats, $62 to $110
Sixth Floor Shop Overcoats, $45 to $69

Brooks Brothers
MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

Buy United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps

Commerce and Finance

WPB Establishes Plan to Control Flow of Critical Supplies

Business and Industry

Corporations' Net Earnings Show Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—The Texas Co. and subsidiaries (excluding European ones) for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported earnings of $26,458,117, after charges and provision for federal income and excess profits taxes, of $2.43 a share. This compared with $50,063,434, or $3.68 a share, in the like 1941 period.

Earnings in the current nine months were after a charge to income of $8,000,000 which had been set aside for contingencies due to the war.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reported for the third quarter consolidated net income applicable to the common stock of $14,576,695 compared with $22,591,911 in the third quarter of 1941. As previously reported, these earnings were equal to $1.47 a common share, against $2.09 a year ago.

For the first nine months net of $36,730,226 was equal to $3.56 a common share, against $62,553,795, or $5.84 a share, last year.

Provision for federal taxes in the quarter was $19,702,000 against $27,500,000 last year. Of this amount $14,352,000 represented "excess profits" taxes, against $19,800,000 for this item in the same 1941 period. For the nine months, total taxes required $83,022,000, compared with $74,420,000 a year ago.

United Aircraft Corp. reported consolidated net income for the three months ended Sept. 30 of $3,460,932 or $1.18 a common share, compared with $5,188,382 or $1.96 a share in the same period of 1941.

Net income in the first nine months of this year was $10,415,821 or $3.55 a common share, compared with revised indicated net income of $10,771,732 or $4.05 a share in the first three quarters of last year.

Profits in the latest period were calculated after an estimated provision of 80 per cent over-all federal income and excess profits taxes, as provided in the newly enacted law. Postwar credits allowed in the new law were not taken into account in the profits figures.

The American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $3,204,233 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, equal, after preferred dividends requirements, to 29 cents a common share, this compared with $5,171,849, or 49 cents a common share, in the same period last year.

Standard Brands, Inc., reported for the first nine months of 1942 consolidated net income of $4,824,714, equal to 33 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $6,478,429, or 46 cents a share, in the first nine months of 1941.

Net sales in the nine months period were $103,385,317, an increase of 19.1 per cent over $86,795,572 a year ago. Taxes this year increased to $5,964,852 from $4,664,498 last year.

Niagara Share Corp. of Maryland, an investing concern, reported net assets as of Sept. 30 were equal to $8.49 for each share of Class "B" common stock, compared with $6.19 at the end of June and $8.68 at the end of September, 1941.

Zonite Products Corp. and Canadian subsidiaries showed a net profit of $90,641 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, equal to 11 cents a share, against $94,928 or about 11 cents a share in the comparable quarter of 1941.

American Metals Co., Ltd., and subsidiaries 80 per cent or more owned, showed a net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,699,051, equal to $1.14 a common share, against $1,842,329 or $1.26 a common share in the corresponding period of last year.

Electrolux Corp., which made vacuum cleaners, showed a net profit of $254,049 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, against $1,347,260 or $1.09 a share reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1941.

The Lone Star Cement Corp. for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported net profit of $2,281,258, after provision of $4,445,000 for federal income and excess profits taxes, or $2.40 a share, compared with $2,908,358, after providing $3,491,123 for taxes, or $3.07 a share, in the like 1941 period.

The Standard Cap and Seal Corp. reported net income of $244,094, or 53 cents a common share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, against $229,976, or 47 cents a common share, in the like 1941 nine months.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. reported for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,417,024, equal to $9.45 a share on the capital stock, against $1,649,949, or $11 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Southern Natural Gas Co. and subsidiaries reported for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $2,339,690, equal to $1.70 a share on the capital stock, compared with $3,130,711, or $2.23 a share in the preceding 12 months.

The Shelly Oil Company reported gross operating income of $11,585,212 for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1942, and income of $34,378,392 for the first nine months of the year.

The gross operating income for the third quarter of 1941 was $12,858,332 and for the first nine months of that year was $34,121,039.

Net income for the third quarter of 1942 was $2,261,533 as compared to $2,280,749 for the same period of 1941. Net income for the first nine months of this year was $6,873,003 and for the same period of last year, $6,358,495.

Net income per share of common stock for the third quarter of this year amounted to $1.75.

The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. and subsidiaries reported today net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 was $10,378,855, equal to $6.92 a share on the $6 preferred stock, which is in arrears, against $11,878,000, or $7.92 on the preferred in the preceding 12 months.

The Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. and subsidiaries had a September quarter net profit of $1,826,208, equal to 98 cents a share, against $1,796,051 or 96 cents a share in the September quarter of 1941. For the first nine months of this year the net profit was $4,794,060, equal to $2.58 a share, against $3,683,399 or $1.91 a share in the comparable period of last year.

The Houston Oil Co. of Texas and subsidiary showed a September quarter net profit of $239,375, equal to 64 cents a share on the $25-par 6 per cent preferred stock, which is in arrears, against $204,340 or 57 cents on the preferred in the September quarter of 1941.

Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the nine month ended Sept. 30 was $473,833, equal to $5.03 a common share, against $373,394 or $1.48 a common share in the comparable 1941 period.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. showed a net profit of $903,502, equal to $1.53 a share, for the quarter ended Sept. 26, which compared with $1,264,386 or $2.91 a share in the quarter ended Sept. 27, 1941.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. and domestic and Canadian subsidiaries reported net profit for the September quarter was $696,742, after preferred dividend requirements to $1.03 a common share, against $917,993 or $1.42 a common share in the comparable quarter of 1941.

The American Safety Razor Corp. reported its net profit in the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $409,838, equal to $1.17 a capital share, which compared with $233,213 or 48 cents a share in the first nine months of 1941.

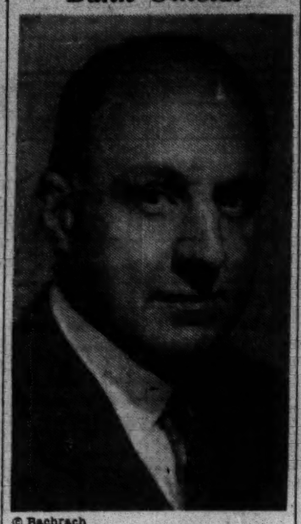
Mutual Life Waives Extra Premiums for Service Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has announced that extra premiums which originally were charged for insurance on account of added risk due to a hazardous occupation will be waived for the period the insured is in the military or naval service.

J. Roger Hull, vice-president and manager of agencies, in making the announcement pointed out that the company's action is not required by policy provisions and that upon return of the insured to civilian life the extra premium will be reimposed.

Bank Official



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William E. Westman

Elected Vice-President of the Webster & Atlas National Bank, Boston. Mr. Westman, formerly Assistant Cashier, has been with the bank since 1922.

Bank of Montreal Is Observing 125 Years of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Bank of Montreal, Canada's oldest banking institution, is observing the completion of a century and a quarter of continuous and successful operation.

Founded on Nov. 3, 1817, half a century before Canadian Confederation, at a time when Canada was but a few scattered, sparsely settled colonies, the bank gave the Canadian people their first organized system of finance. It was responsible for the issue of the country's first real money, and it established Canada's branch banking system—a financial system which has for many years received international praise for its stability and elasticity, particularly during the trying times of the last decade.

In observing its 125th anniversary, the Bank of Montreal can look back upon an impressive record: On every banking day for a century and a quarter, through good times and bad, through peace and war, its doors have never failed to open for the transaction of business.

British Individually Viewed Paying Twice U. S. Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, back at his desk after a three-weeks trip to England, told newsmen today that Englishmen and Canadians individually were paying "about twice as much" income taxes as the average American.

He did not offer any comparison of the other types of taxation paid in the two countries.

The Secretary said he had brought back "no new ideas" for additional taxation.

For purposes of comparison, the Treasury has furnished the following table, showing taxes paid by a married person with no dependents:

Income	U. S. tax including income and victory tax post-war credit Per cent	Great Britain income tax after post-war credit Per cent
$1,000	1.5	5.0
1,200	1.8	8.7
1,500	5.3	12.4
2,000	0.4	18.9
4,000	16.7	30.3
6,000	20.5	34.1
10,000	26.1	42.5
100,000	69.4	83.8

'43 Rail Equipment Needs Seen Large

CHICAGO (AP)—Without the addition of 1,000 locomotives, 2,000,000 tons of steel rails, and 100,000 freight cars, it will be difficult for the railroads next year to maintain their present high level of efficiency, Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railroad, said.

The assertion was made in a panel discussion before the Union League Club, in which Arthur H. Schwietert, traffic director of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, also took part.

All three agreed there should be no rationing or priorities for railroad transportation.

Suggesting that the people should do their own rationing, Mr. Budd said, "If we have to add transportation rationing to the other forms of rationing it will be hard to carry on the war. The army of persons required to handle such rationing would be enormous."

Mr. Schwietert said the shippers are advising the War Production Board as to the need of the railroads for additional equipment and they will continue to press this need.

J. S. Bache & Co. Workers To Return to Work

NEW YORK (AP)—The first strike in Wall Street's history will end when employees of the J. S. Bache & Company brokerage firm return to work after a walk-out lasting 28 days.

Edward K. Flaherty, organizer for the A. F. of L. Federation of Office Employees local which called the strike, said the dispute involving a wage and hour contract had been certified to the War Labor Board.

He said 150 employees joined the strike and that all had been ordered to return to work Monday.

Nelson Places Tighter Curbs On Materials

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—War Production Chairman Donald M. Nelson has ordered unprecedented control over America's scarce materials "so that they will be used where they will make the maximum impact on the enemy" and predicted that America's war production would reach its peak by the middle of 1943.

Materials will be allocated under a system called the "controlled materials plan," or CMP. Mr. Nelson said that as the plan is put into effect gradually between now and July 1, 1943, it will force the most careful budgeting of the materials that go into nearly every military and civilian article of manufacture.

Measuring the Pie

The plan treats the nation's supply of steel and other basic materials like a big pie. The Government will first measure the pie to see how big it is and then cut shares for the Army, Navy, civilian use, Allied Nations and others. The recipients of these pieces will cut up their shares and give pieces to those who work for them.

To begin with, the plan will apply only to carbon and alloy steel, copper and aluminum. Other scarce materials may be put under the plan later, but Ferdinand Eberstadt, WPB vice-chairman who will administer it, estimated that control of these three most critical materials would subject to either direct or indirect control from 75 to 90 per cent of all production.

The plan was designed primarily to obtain maximum military production but Mr. Nelson made it plain that it also would affect the civilian economy.

Leon Henderson, director of the Office of Civilian Supply, will compile lists of those things civilians need and apply, just the same as the Army or Navy, to the requirements committee of the War Production Board for a cut of the pie—whether steel or other controlled materials.

WPB to Be Umpire

Mr. Henderson said that allotments of steel for cvilian use in 1943 probably would represent only 1½ per cent of the country's total steel production. In the case of copper, the civilian share will be ¾ of 1 per cent.

In case of conflict between military and civilian claims for the same materials, the WPB will be the umpire.

Specifically, the agencies which will present their competitive claims for the total material supply were listed by Nelson as the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Aircraft Scheduling Units, Lend-Lease Administration, Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Civilian Supply. The Aircraft Scheduling Unit is a joint Army-Navy organization located at Wright Field, Ohio, which will handle all airplane requests.

One exception to the plan will be the provision of warehouse stocks of steel and other critical materials from which small purchasers can get supplies without too much red tape.

"We want to make it possible for the farmer," Mr. Eberstadt said, "to get a keg of nails without submitting a keg of paper."

Babson, Sherburne On Columbian Board

The Columbian National Life Insurance Company announces today the election of Roger W. Babson and Gen. John H. Sherburne to its board of directors.

Mr. Babson, widely-known statistician, is chairman of Babson's Reports, Inc., director in the Gamewell Company, Newton Trust Co., Eagle Signal Corporation, and Rockwood Sprinkler Company.

Mr. Sherburne, who served overseas as a brigadier-general in the last war, is senior member of the Boston law firm of Sherburne, Powers & Needham. He is also associated with several businesses and is an adjutant-general of the Massachusetts State Guard.

Three Mills Denied Rayon Yarn Purchases, Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—An order forbidding the purchase or ordering of reserved rayon yarns—those of fine quality—has been issued against three eastern textile mills, the regional office of the War Production Board announced.

The concerns named in the order were Eureka Silk Company, Paterson, N. J.; the Lynn Textile Mills, West Warwick, R. I., and the Apollo Fabrics, Inc., of New York City, the latter two being wholly owned by Eureka, the WPB said.

The embargo on ordering or purchasing the rayon will remain in effect until next April 30.

The WPB said the companies petitioned for and obtained allocated rayon which the WPB reserved for companies needing a silk substitute to continue operations, but the rayon was used "for trading and other illegal purposes" in violation of a WPB order.

The companies formerly used silk in their operations, the WPB said.

October Security Sales

NEW YORK (AP) — October transactions in stocks in the New York Stock Exchange totaled 15,932,596 shares, which was the largest monthly aggregate since December, 1941, when dealings were 36,300,403 shares. In September the turnover was 9,449,834 shares. Transactions in bonds in October amounted to $267,530,850, face value, compared with $276,812,100 in September.

Renegotiation Seen as Process Of Saving Business From Itself

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Beneath the complicated technicalities of the subject of renegotiation of war contracts certain human interest facts are beginning to evolve.

To the layman the subject of renegotiation of contracts—a phrase which has now come to be pronounced in one breath and as one word—is as dull as dish-water, but to business managements it is extremely hot, touching on the "pocketbook nerve."

Apparently a very large part of American business does not yet realize that the men in charge of the new Price Adjustment Boards—hereinafter to be called PAB's—are extremely sympathetic to business. Here are no professors, ministers' sons, intellectuals, reformers, and lookers-askance at private enterprise such as have for years peopled the new regulatory boards like the SEC, the FCC, the FPC, the NLRB, and so on down the line.

"Saving Business From Itself"

"We are the friends of business," say the PAB members on the record and off the record, in public and private, whenever they get a chance. And they sound sincere and look sincere when they say it. The businessmen who have dealt with them and talked with them seem to be convinced. They are anything but punitive or doctrinaire.

Oddly, the PAB people seem chiefly interested in "saving business from itself." Last August they came out with an official statement that "reasonable profits should be allowed to encourage an uninterrupted, efficient, and maximum production of war goods on a low-cost basis." And Maurice Karker, head of the Army's PAB and until last June head of the Jewel Tea Company of Chicago, stumps the land explaining to businessmen and financial writers that the primary purpose of the Board is to remove the danger of postwar political retaliation against business for excessive profits. The Boards, strange as it may sound, are not concerned with limiting profits, but with limiting excessive profits. Their chief aim seems to be to forestall the airing in postwar Congressional committees of 1945 and 1950 of unconscionable or unreasonable profits.

And in point of fact, the goal of the PAB's could hardly be much else. Business critics are quick to point out that with excess profits taxes running round 90 per cent, only about 10 cents on every dollar of contract reduction is a net gain to the U. S. Treasury. On a mere dollars-and-cents basis the PAB efforts look like much ado about almost nothing.

Profits Before Taxes the Nub

In line with their goal of forestalling postwar scandals the Boards are concerned solely with profits before taxes. They take no account whatever of federal corporate income taxes. They are not allowed to by the law. They want to keep out of the war record of business, any profits, even before taxes, which can later be held up to scorn or criticism by politicians or business-baiters who choose to disregard taxes. A timely illustration came along in September when Leon Henderson, himself no business baiter, nevertheless in a speech to a labor group in Virginia said that corporation profits had quadrupled since 1939. He forgot to add "before taxes."

In word and deed the PAB have indicated their friendly attitude toward business. They early adopted the policy of negotiating only over-all profits instead of individual contracts, and asked this fall that the law be amended to require it. They asked for limits to their own powers to re-open contracts already re-negotiated, so that they could give a manufacturer on war business a valid promise that his contract once re-negotiated he was free of further re-negotiation trouble.

They anticipated the Treasury in the policy recently announced of allowing "reasonable" advertising costs, even of "institutional" advertising, if not out of line with the company's peacetime business volume and advertising habits. They say they would like to make allowance for a "reasonable reserve for post-war rehabilitation" but that they feel it best to follow Treasury policy and so they don't allow it.

They are trying to get uniformity of policy among the different subordinate boards now re-negotiating contracts. Perhaps most indicative of their attitude are the efforts they are now making to explain their policies to business. Mr. Maurice Karker, head of the Army PAB, makes a favorable and friendly impression even on the business enemies of Public Law 528.

How Re-negotiation Works

Here is roughly what happens to a firm being re-negotiated. (This is not an official statement but only an outsider's impression, perhaps slightly impressionistic and caricatured.)

The Board asks the company for its salient financial figures, including balance sheet and latest earnings statements. It will accept audited statements. Incidentally, it looks at the "long statement" of the auditing firm, to see what the auditors have not checked. If the audit or statement looks a little fishy PAB may send in a man. Only three times so far has it sent in a "force of auditors."

The Board looks over the statement. It compares the profit margin with the margin the company made in peace-time. It compares it with the profit margin of competitors in peace-time. It compares it with the balance sheet. It looks into the company's production costs, where practicable, as compared with those of competitors on comparable items.

A security analyst guessing at the effect of re-negotiation on Company X's earnings might make the following horseback guesses:

On its war business (which is the only business reviewed by the PAB) the company will probably not be allowed to make as large a profit margin as it made on prewar (1936-1940) business. The narrowing of the margin will depend on the increase in the volume. For instance last spring General Motors "re-negotiated itself," leading off the operation, and it announced that it would aim, on its war business, at a profit margin slightly under half its profit margin on prewar civilian business. Its war business will next year about double its prewar civilian business. But in the case of little companies whose gross has jumped from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, or from $25,000,000 to $300,000,000, the Board will scale down the margin even further, on the general principle that as volume grows, profit margin would normally shrink in peace-time anyway and must shrink in war time.

May Get Favorable Treatment

Next our hypothetical security analyst would take a look at the company's competitive performance compared with its competitors. If it is doing a first-class cost-cutting job, like that of Jack & Heintz, Bendix, or Northern Pump, it will get extra favorable treatment from the Board. And contrariwise.

Lastly our imaginary analyst should search his own soul on the question, "From what I know of the business, what could really be called a 'fair profit'? What would be the top amount that could get by a Vinson Committee or a Truman Committee in 1945 without getting headlines for public scorn?"

While in this mood, the analyst might imagine himself temporarily as a purchasing agent for one of the big three auto companies in peacetime, renewing a set of contracts with one of its suppliers, an auto equipment company, for example. He is, in fact, "re-negotiating" a private contract. He must consider how much he needs the supplier, how much the supplier needs him, to stay an enthusiastic supplier, and so on. He must stir up a mass of facts about the supplier's balance-sheet, profit-margin, costs, etc., and then filter them through his own judgment. He wants to do business with that supplier next year as well as this, and his desire to squeeze the last dollar out of the supplier is tempered by his desire to have the supplier alive and even more efficient next year.

Formulas are too rigid. It is judgment that counts. The Army PAB has so far allowed as low as 4 per cent and as high as 33 per cent. It has found no formula either for reasonable profits or for unreasonable ones, and Mr. Karker has said so frankly. Re-negotiation is a catch-as-catch-can, rule-of-thumb operation.

(To be Continued)

Treasury Collects $6,835,000,000 In 'New Money'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that $6,835,000,000 in so-called "new money" had been brought into the Treasury's war chest during October, and added that it was a record figure for one month.

The total included a $4,100,000,000 Treasury financing program, $921,000,000 in tax savings notes which he termed "much better than we anticipated," $814,000,000 in war bond sales which passed the month's quota of $775,000,000, and $500,000,000 in additionl Treasury bills.

Marshall Field Net Lower

CHICAGO (AP)—Marshall Field and Company, retail merchandising firm, reported net income of $1,231,773 or 52 cents a common share for the three months ended September 30 compared with net income of $1,564,422 or 69 cents a common share in the corresponding 1941 period.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

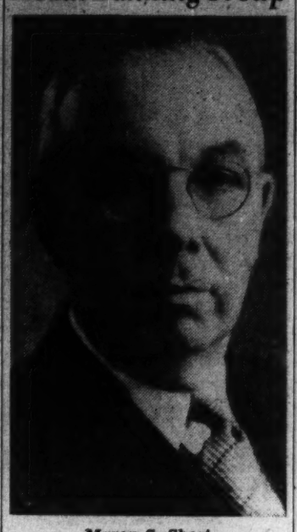
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Heads Banking Group



Myron S. Short

Elected President of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York at the concluding session of the association's forty-ninth annual convention held in New York City. Mr. Short is executive vice-president of the Buffalo Savings Bank, Buffalo.

Ordnance Use Of Civilian Ideas Urged

CHICAGO (AP)—The utilization of ideas and suggestions of specialists in private industry was urged by Joseph L. Overlock, Chicago regional chief of the War Production Board, to aid the Army Ordnance Department's new program for redesigning and improving war weapons to save critical materials, machines, and manpower.

Midwest engineers, scientists, technicians, and inventors were called upon by the WPB official to assist the department in its new program, which was termed a departure from traditional army procedure.

Mr. Overlock said that the pattern for the nation-wide program had been worked out in Chicago where the WPB technical development section—the only one in the country at present—had established itself as the idea gathering agency for the Chicago Ordnance district.

The plan envisions the utilization by the War Department of ideas and suggestions of civilians in private industry who will apply to the Army war problems the skills learned in competitive enterprise.

Outlines Program

Robert C. Brown, Jr., Chicago attorney who serves as consulting director and supervisor of the WPB technical development section, outlined the new program:

1. The suggestion unit of the Chicago Ordnance district will define new methods or ideas it desires and write functional specifications.

2. Specifications and illustrations of the equipment, machinery, or part desired will be published in the WPB news distributed to 18,000 middle west industrial plants.

3. Engineers and technicians of the private companies will decide if they can contribute any ideas, will work out plans and submit them to the WPB technical development section which will in turn submit them to the ordnance department.

4. Ordnance experts will evaluate the suggestions and adopt those they consider practicable.

Mr. Brown, who is chairman of the associated defense committees of Chicago technical societies embracing 7,000 technicians, said that "we will have to utilize our technical skills and ingenuity if we want to win this war.

Reservoir Hardly Tapped

"Thus far only a fraction of our reservoir of brain power has been tapped. We will have to ask for ideas and encourage inventors to submit their plans."

He said that the WPB technical development section since its establishment last May had received 400 ideas. These ideas, he said, are funneled to experts of 22 co-operating technical societies for evaluation.

Mr. Brown said that less than 1 per cent of the ideas were submitted by "cranks or screwballs." The establishment of the section, he explained, would permit the little manufacturer "who for years has been developing his own tricks and short cuts to stay in business to have a chance to submit his brain children to the Army for consideration."

September Retail Sales Near Peak

WASHINGTON (AP) — Retail sales in September amounted to $4,879,000,000, the Commerce Department reported, being second only to the record month of December, 1941.

September sales were 4 per cent greater than August but this increase was less than the usual upturn and the department's seasonally adjusted index dropped three per cent to a level equal to 148 per cent of the 1935-1939 average.

Prices Frozen On Pulp Wood In Midwest

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has frozen current prices on pulp wood cut in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota to relieve "increasing pressure" on the price ceilings covering wood pulp, newsprint and other paper products produced from pulp wood.

The price order establishes specific dollar and cent maximums for all pulp wood cut in the three States known as the Lake Central area, and for pulp wood cut elsewhere and sold in the region. Canadian wood, however, is excluded.

The action freezes prices in some cases as much as 70 per cent over 1939 levels, OPA said, and takes into account wage increases to workers in the woods.

OPA concluded, after consultations with wood producers, labor groups and pulp wood consumers, that the prices as stabilized would be "fair and will assure mills the required quantity of pulp wood."

The area is second in the country in production of pulp and paper products, being exceeded only by the Northeastern States. Thirty-six pulp producing companies operate 41 mills in the region. The action was timed to coincide with the contract season when mills signed agreements for rough pulp wood cut by contractors.

The price ceiling per cord were set as follows:

Spruce wood, rough $14, peeled or rossed $17; balsam wood, rough $11, peeled or rossed $14; jack pine wood, rough $8, peeled or rossed $12; hemlock wood, rough $9, peeled or rossed $11; poplar wood, rough $6.50, peeled or rossed $10.50. The price on peeled poplar wood applies to 147 cubic feet of piled foot cut in 55-inch lengths; a price of $9 is set for 133 cubic feet of piled wood cut in 100-inch lengths.

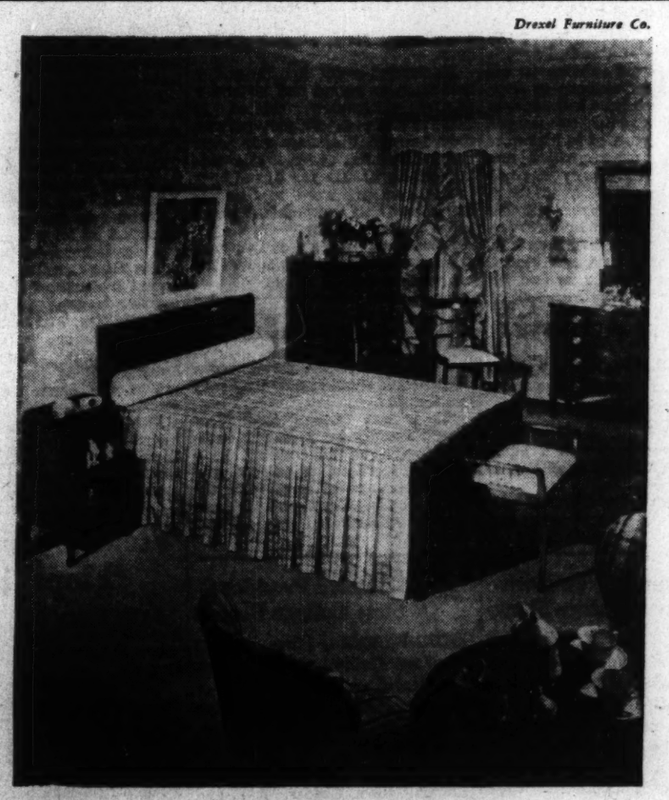
The prices are F. O. B. carrier when a vehicle is available at the loading point at the time of delivery. When the delivery is made by a seller in his own vehicle the prices are F. O. B. mill.

Wood pulp prices have been stabilized since July and newsprint prices have not been increased since in early 1938, but the prices of pulp wood have advanced sharply, OPA said.

Week's Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Oct. 29 numbered 158 compared with 145 in the preceding week and 187 in the like week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Drexel Furniture Co.



It's a pleasant duty

to keep your home attractive

Stronghold of democracy—your home has an important place in the war effort. Keep it comfortable, restful, and attractive for those extra hours you will be spending there. Using wood which is plentiful and not affected by the priorities, the furniture industry is still making things of beauty for your home.

Your furniture dealer advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is ready to show you plenty of good furniture and give you ideas on how to arrange it.

America is Producing

Beautiful Furniture for American Homes

Professor Lamb of Harvard Awarded 1943 Nichols Medal

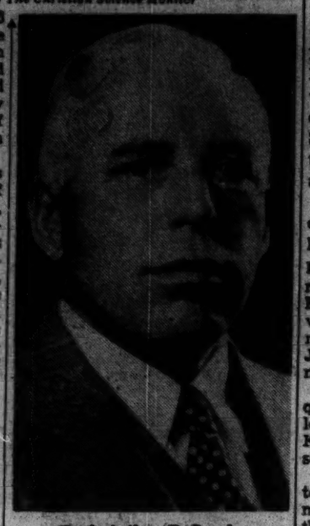
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The 1943 William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society has been awarded Prof. Arthur B. Lamb, of Harvard University, it was announced by Prof. William C. MacTavish, of New York University, chairman of the jury of award, today.

Professor Lamb, for 25 years editor-in-chief of the Journal of the American Chemical Society, was cited in the award as an authority on inorganic chemistry, his work contributing notably to mankind's knowledge of the nature, speed and mechanism of the changes involved and equilibria attained in salt solutions, and as an investigator and administrator earning a permanent place of honor in the world of natural science.

Born in Attleboro, Mass., Professor Lamb won honors from Harvard and Tufts, served on the United States Fixed Nitrogen Commission, was a director of the Nitrogen Research Laboratory during 1919-20 and was chief of defense chemical research in the Chemical Warfare Service during 1917-19.

The Nichols medal will be presented to Professor Lamb at a joint meeting of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industries at The Chemist's Club on March 5, 1943.



Prof. Arthur B. Lamb
Harvard University

Wilbur Calls Draft Of Youth 'Disgrace'

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor of Stanford University, last night called the proposed draft of 18- and 19-year-olds a "national disgrace" and said women of the country "have taken this thing lying down."

Speaking before a gathering of Stanford alumni at the Columbia University Club, Dr. Wilbur said:

"Where will we get our engineers, technicians, and doctors for the winning of this most technical war? Why haven't there been delegations to Washington to protest this taking of our youth? . . . I think the women have taken this thing lying down. . . . They have let the machine run over them."

He added that there had been a 10 per cent reduction in Stanford's student body, and if the bill drafting 'teen-age "children" passed, there would probably be no enrollment at all for the summer semester.

He said the University students "know what they are facing. They want the best education they can get to prepare them to face it. They have courage and vision, and no unwillingness to take part in the war. They only want the opportunity to be trained for this most highly technical of all wars."

Rural School Closed: No Gas for Teachers

MT. HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 3 (AP)—The 140 pupils of rural Tabernacle Township Public School looked forward today to an unlimited holiday because their teachers didn't have any gasoline to get to school.

The Township Board of Education voted last night to lock the schoolhouse door "until further notice" or until the transportation problems of its four teachers are solved.

A. E. Harvey, Board Clerk, said one of the teachers, Mrs. Mae Stuckey of Roebling, 20 miles away, had resigned after her request for additional gasoline was rejected by the rationing board when her "B" rationing card allotment ran out.

Then Mrs. Mary Devinney of Westville, 30 miles from Tabernacle, used up the 64 extra gallons allowed her for school trips and she couldn't get any more, said Mr. Harvey. To make matters worse, the two other teachers, Mrs. Claire Thompson and Mrs. Ruth Beddow of East Riverton, had been riding to work with Mrs. Stuckey.

Mr. Harvey said appeals to State Education Commissioner Charles H. Elliott at Trenton and State Rationing Director James Kerney, Jr., had failed to unlock the gasoline pumps.

'Missing' U. S. Flier Back From Solomons

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Archie M. Smith, Jr., Marine flier reported missing in air action over the Solomons in September, returned here last night to tell his father how he dodged Japanese and returned to his forces after landing near a small island.

Lieutenant Smith was sent out with a striking force to attack a cruiser and a destroyer and his plane was shot full of holes. When Japanese planes converged on him, he went into a cloud and eluded them, but was unable to find his way back after it started getting dark.

He landed about a mile and a half from an island and he and a gunner companion paddled to shore in a life raft. Finding natives, they learned that Japanese were only eight miles away. While hiding in the bushes for three days, the natives got word to Guadalcanal and an amphibian plane came to their rescue.

Lieutenant Smith's father was notified officially on Oct. 15 that his son was missing in action.

Davis Approves OCD Victory Talks

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, voiced approval of an army of civilian-defense victory speakers in a letter yesterday to OCD speech officials in conference here

"Resources of the Office of War Information will be used to provide speakers with the full facts on the whole war," Mr. Davis wrote. "The people should know why they are fighting.

"It is not enough that ideas should merely be radiating from Washington to the country. In a democracy, ideas, principles, and convictions should arise from the citizen body. They should have an enthusiasm based on their own thinking."

Drive Begun in New York On Obscene Stage Shows

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—A new drive against stage shows considered by officials to be in poor taste has started—with the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York setting off the spark.

Summonses charging operation of an indecent exhibition were served yesterday on the producer and managers of "Wine Women and Song."

License Commissioner Paul Moss, who has been largely responsible for the disappearance of burlesque from New York, obtained the summonses, which charged specifically violation of a penal code section prohibiting obscenity on the stage.

Gallard Elected President Of State College Boards

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 3 (AP)—Jose Gallard, Puerto Rico, was elected president Oct. 31 of the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities, meeting here.

Other officers named are Mrs. Harriet Grieve, Casper, Wyo., and William H. Berkey, Lansing, Mich., Vice-Presidents, and Frederick D. Griggs, Amherst, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer. A. J. Olson, Renville, Minn.; Dr. Katherine McHale, Lafayette, Ind., and L. L. Rummel, Columbus, Ohio, were named to the Executive Committee.

New War Building To House Navy, Too

By the Associated Press

Washington Nov. 3

The War and Navy Departments are going to be housed under one roof, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced today.

He said that the Navy had accepted an invitation from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to move into the War Department's huge new pentagon building across the Potomac River in suburban Virginia, which was designed to house 35,000 or more Federal workers.

He said the greater part of naval activities would be centered there and that the War Department would take over the Washington building now occupied by the Navy.

All-Australia Board In Farming Planned

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Federal Government's decision to establish a commonwealth directorate of agriculture with supreme authority for agricultural planning for the whole of Australia was announced Nov. 2.

The formation of the directorate represents a revolutionary change in Australia's agricultural policy since agricultural questions previously had been left largely to the states.

Rice Hoarder Executed By Chinese Officials

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 3 (AP)—One Chinese banker was executed recently on charges of hoarding rice and manipulating the market and another was sentenced to life imprisonment, it was announced officially last night.

Place for Barkley On Supreme Court Urged in Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A round robin urging President Roosevelt to appoint Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky to the Supreme Court was in circulation among members of the Senate today with the prospect that it soon would be signed by a bipartisan majority.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who addressed the letter to the President, told reporters that he was convinced that no more suitable man than Senator Barkley could be found to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Associate Justice James F. Byrnes to become Economic Stabilization Director.

"Senator Barkley is eminently qualified for the place through his long public service," Senator McKellar declared. "I would like to see the President appoint him."

Few politically-minded legislators gave Senator Barkley much more than an outside chance for the appointment. A move vacating the Senate majority leadership would be almost certain to be followed by a hot contest which might find the Administration hard-pressed to keep this highly important position in entirely friendly hands.

Most conjecture in Congress has centered around the possibility that the President might appoint Solicitor General Charles Fahy or Attorney General Francis Biddle to the court post, but there have been suggestions that Mr. Roosevelt could do worse than name a western Republican.

Carnegie Funds Aid Instruction And Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Many hundreds of Baltimoreans, young and old, are receiving instruction and recreation under a new program of evening cultural courses made possible by a grant of funds from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the municipal Department of Recreation. Public response to the series of courses has surprised even those in charge of the program.

Particular interest has been aroused by the organization of a Baltimore Community Chorus under the direction of A. Lee Jones, who was Conductor of the Handel Choir of Baltimore for five years.

Three units of the chorus have been formed—one at the Roosevelt Park Recreation Center in the Hampden section, another in the Patterson Park Casino, and the third in the Cahill Recreation Center at Gwynns Falls Parkway and Clifton Avenue. The chorus as a whole is learning opera excerpts, light and heavy choruses, and oratorio excerpts.

Another unit under the program is the formation of orchestral classes under Conrad Gebelein. Classes are being conducted at the Clifton Park Mansion House, the Broadway Recreation Pier, and the Roosevelt Park Recreation Center.

Courses in dramatics under the direction of Miss Katherine Dierken are being held three nights a week. Miss Camilla W. Gardner is giving instruction in potery-making to a large group of adults and juniors, Mrs. Florence Hohman is teaching classes in weaving two nights a week, and Miss Carol Lynn is giving instruction in the art of the dance at two public schools.

For Negroes, a course in choral instruction is being given under the direction of W. Llewellyn Wilson, and it is planned later to start a course of orchestral training.

'Victory' Rally 'Flops' in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 3—Salt Lake City's "Produce for Victory" parade and rally fell flat Oct. 31.

Reid Robinson of Denver, President of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who told the few attending the State Fairgrounds "rally":

"To me this demonstrates clearly a lack of consciousness on the part of the people of this State that there is a war in progress, a war to the finish. . . ."

The show, which W. Earl Greenough, Chairman of Utah's Labor-Management Co-ordinating Committee, promised would be "the greatest labor mobilization ever held in this area," with 4,000 mine and smelter workers and 2,000 soldiers participating, brought out less than 1,000 in all—and those nearly all soldiers—at parade time.

Mr. Robinson's words were received in a shocked silence after a series of addresses by industrial, labor, and Army representatives who stuck to their original themes of praise for workers and industry in the war effort.

Mock Attack Tests Defenses in Ulster

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Nov. 3 (AP)—United States Marines and other units stationed here tested the Naval Base defenses yesterday in large scale four-hour anti-invasion exercises.

It was assumed that the Germans attacked at dawn after having invaded Eire and made a landing in Donegal.

The R. A. F., the Navy and two antiaircraft regiments of the Home Guard assisted the defenders against two battalions of British infantry impersonating the Germans.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN WEST ROXBURY, MASS. Unusual opportunity to buy warm, comfortable home; furnace converted to coal; excellent location, modern; in best of repair; double garage; overgrown; price $6800 includes 10 tons coal. Tel. Parkway 0139.

HOMES TO SHARE

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.—Would like to share my small house with lady; pleasant surroundings; reasonable. M. HERBERT, 50 St. Marks Ave.; telephone.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT IN BROOKLINE, MASS.: adult Protestant family; 7 heated rooms, piazza, porch, fireplace, Frigidaire; garage. Call Asp. 4404.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church. $34-$43. EN. 9-1662.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time; 581 Fifth Avenue. Call VAnderbilt 6-4340 after 1 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. 70th (2025 Broadway) (E-F)—Delightful, outside, redecorated; near bath; studio type; $5-$6; elevator. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 2625 Sedgwick Ave. (Bronx)—Comfortable, sunny room adjoining bath, near church. Board optional. REESE. FO. 8-3649.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY desires quiet room, near station, Westchester County, N. Y. Write Box E-3, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, excellent food; 2 baths, heat each room; loving hospitalities; open all year. $15; booklet. Fuller Rest, Wallsboro, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—PART LOAD
To or from Illinois—Week of Nov. 2.
WOOD BROS.
40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210-0211

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1212

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

BROOKLINE, MASS. 17 Winchester St.—Married or single woman, Christian Scientist, can have room and kitchen (Frigidaire) in exchange for answering bells in guest house; salary for extra work. Call Longwood 9034.

HELP WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED
FOR STORE WORK
Men and women for clerking and cashiering positions. We also want experienced fruit and meat men. Apply at the KLM FARM FOODS COMPANY, 379 Commercial St., Boston. Office hours 10:30-1 p. m. daily.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

PROD MGR: M E asst to V P, Ohio	Att
RADIO ENGRS & TECHNICIANS	Gd Sal
PROD MGRS & ASSTS: Mach exp	Gd Sal
DRAFTSMEN & DESIGNERS: Various	Att
APPRAISERS: Public & utility exp	Att
INDUSTRIAL ENGRS: Several	Att
AIRPLANE OPERATIONS ANALYST	Att
DRUG CHEMICAL LAB SUPVR	Att
PHYSICIST (Exec) Precision inst exp	Att
ACCOUNTANTS & COST ACCTS	Att
CREDIT ASSTS: Vicinity Framingham	Att
PAY-ROLL CLERK: Maine	$30
CLAIM ADJUSTER: Auto casualty exp	Att
OFFICE BOYS: Good opportunities	To $22
SALESMEN: Industrials	Att

FIREMAN
Day fireman—apartment house, apartment supplied. Apply to
Mr. Shannon, Real Estate Dept.
STATE STREET TRUST CO.
Cor. State and Congress Sts., Boston

SHARE in war effort by replacing office manager in small progressive North Carolina college; attractive, rustic mountain setting 18 miles Asheville; previous experience in construction, maintenance, or farming or forestry helpful; write at once giving personal details, minimum wages and experience. H. M. WOOD, Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, North Carolina.

INSURANCE BROKER with some business to manage insurance dept. for real estate office. Write Box M-34, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RELIABLE middle-aged Protestant who would like good home in country, Weston, Mass.; own room and bath; general work, no laundry; good wages. Call Waltham 1110 Tuesday evening or day Wednesday.

MATURE, congenial woman to assist housework and companionship; good home; $25.00 month. Mrs. Burgess, 611 W. 156th St., N. Y. C.

BALTIMORE, MD.—One experienced in general office work, stenographer preferred. Box 300, 401 Title Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, Christian Scientists, wish to lovingly care for elderly person in own rural home and carry on place; references. Box J-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, middle age, Christian Scientist, alert, capable, intelligent, desires position clerical work, receptionist or any other duties; moderate salary; references; interview appreciated. Write Box M-36, Suite 1850, 500 5thAve..N. Y. C.

MAN seeking position; life-long experience export business with knowledge of languages. Write Box K-14, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL nurse, Christian Scientist, would be willing to go anywhere and be generally useful. Box 50, R. 38, 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE bookkeeper; several years exp. office supervision, sales, accounts, collections, customers, correspondence, etc. Box G-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD.—1941 Packard Cub Coupe, good rubber, $1000. Box 7, 401 Title Building.

FURRIERS

CHAS. FLEMING Takes advantage of our location. Furs and remodels at drastic reductions. Also careful cleaning. Budget plan available. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, fourth floor, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-3278.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. The minimum space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED 11c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all Standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street. LIB. 2913

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built. We have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery—Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate.
PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP.
70 Needham St., Newton Highlands
Tel. LAsell 0300

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7989.

CASH PAID FOR USED RUGS
Domestics or orientals, any size. Write Box K-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. WORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1261.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 31 University Place, GRamercy 5-1613, N. Y. C.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. D. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9091.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

WALES—Required in January, resident assistant mistress, Christian Scientist, to teach French to Higher Certificate standard with subsidiary Latin; Burnham scale; Government Pension Scheme. Apply Headmistress, Claremont School, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking, H. and C. water. Well appointed. From 3 gns. Phone Fro. 2357.

LONDON, BLACKHEATH—One of the few Suburbs of London retaining its old-world aspect—HEATH VIEW HOTEL unique position, overlooking Heath. 34 Bedrooms, H. & C. running water, gas fires, telephone. Hotel service. Garages adjoining. Extensive garden. Terms from 2½ gns. Apply Prop. MRS. B. H. BLISS.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Birth Bamet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

England

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Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BRADFORD

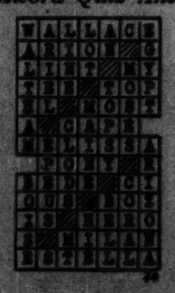
Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 2750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and Really High-Class Grocers
84 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2750-1
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 48 Otley Road, Headingly, Leeds

H. R. JACKSON
CORNER of BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST.
Also at 27 Sunbridge Road

China and Glass Specialists
Tel. 7459

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO., Ltd.
WESTGATE, BRADFORD
We invite you to inspect our Autumn Selections of Ladies' and Maid's Coats and Dresses. For Style and Value they cannot be surpassed. All Utility Garments are sold free of tax.

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
DAY & AFTERNOON GOWNS
3, Silver Street Bury 597
and 16-18, Crompton Street

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
10 Belper Road, Derby
Phone 4163 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

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PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12 CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

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Strefford's
OUTFITTERS TO GENTLEMEN
For All Men's *and* Boys' Wear
PARAGON STREET AND ARCADE, HULL

Telephone 34615
OXTOBY & JOHNSON Ltd.
FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS
Licensed Dealers in Game
Paragon Square

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
Tel. 348

LEEDS

Gelders
Noted for
BLANKETS
CURTAINS
LOOSE COVERS
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, MEN'S WEAR
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115, 119, VICAR LANE, LEEDS.

CAMOUFLAGE
PAINTING . . . DECORATING

Wetheralds Ltd regret that for the present camouflage takes priority over painting and decorating. In playing our part to win the war, we feel sure that customers will understand why immediate attention to orders cannot always be given. When peace returns we shall once more be in the foreground with new ideas in DECORATION

WETHERALDS LTD.
147, PARK LANE LEEDS 1
Also at London & Slough
Telephone 31188-9

Peacock & Son, Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
Est. 1850. The Headrow and Park Row, Leeds

ENGLAND

LEEDS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62983, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1835
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2042 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £27.10.0
St Model Rooms' Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

CHARLES COOK
Pre-War Suitings and Coatings
Always in stock for Ladies and Gentlemen
Moult House, Moult St., Manchester 2
TEL. BLA. 5528

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
etc.
100 Stockport Road and 84 Chapel Street Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064

A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
Branches
62 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second Hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

ENGLAND

MANSFIELD

Miss HILDA BARKER, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.
CONTRALTO
Teacher of SINGING and PIANOFORTE
Theory and Aural Training
Lime Grove, Forest Town, Mansfield

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd.
MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

COURTESY and SERVICE

MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP
for Early Christmas Shopping
BOOKS, CALENDARS, PENS, CHRISTMAS CARDS
KING STREET

Will Hill
Trinity Square and Foreman Street, NOTTINGHAM
for
Overcoats

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
18 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

For
BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 34705

ROCHDALE

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
39 and 91, Drake Street
Rochdale
Telephone 2296

A. STOTT
279, OLDHAM ROAD
Knitting Wools and Fancy Goods
Copley's

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 61073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
198, WHITMAN ROAD

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?

FIND IT

Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

SOUTHPORT
The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

PAULINE
(MISS M. L. HUNTINGTON)
BEAUTY SALON
Registered
Eugene Permanent Wave
2A, SEABANK ROAD Tel. 2628

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
Proprietress, MRS A. P. DONNELLY
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139, Lord Street, Southport Ph. 53470
Open Daily till 11 p. m.
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m.
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

CHARLES MARSHALL
the
High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

STOCKPORT
BAXTER & CO.
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
Wide Range of Seasonable Gifts
Christmas Cards and Calendars
Fountain Pen Repairs on the Premises
Wedding Stationery
14, Bridge Street, Stockport
Tel. Sto. 4301

Chatterton & Co. LIMITED UPHOLSTERERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport.
STO. 2650

WHITLEY BAY
W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 433

YORK
THE TEA SHOP
(12 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc
Tel. 4025

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns, Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
Suits to Special Measure
21, PARLIAMENT STREET YORK

Scotland

GLASGOW
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 3600 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAM McGEOCH & CO., LTD.
28, West Campbell Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Electric Lamps and Fittings and General Ironmongery
Tel. 7041 Central (3 lines)

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 Great Western Road, Glasgow
Tel. Western 2207

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobcross Mineral Station, Glasgow, C. 3
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 6725

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
112-116 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 13 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Funeral etc. Garaging

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW (Continued)

The Premier Fashion House of Scotland
Gift Tokens for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Dalys
DALY AND SONS LTD.
Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33, ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW

Scottish Woollens Real Hand-Woven
HARRIS- TWEEDS
COSTUME CLOTHS
Travelling Rugs
ALL Clan Tartans
Finest Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 3511

GLASGOW'S "PREMIER" BOOKSHOP
For Books in every walk of Literature to suit all ages and at all prices. All the latest editions, stock of books for presentation. Booksellers.
GRANTS, GLASGOW
The Grant Educational Company Ltd.
91, Union Street

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET
Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

W. MORLAND
Jewellers and Silversmiths
Wishing All Our Friends Warmest Greetings for the Season
371, SAUCHIEHALL STREET

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture are still obtainable. Come in and let us show them to you.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Phones: Douglas 3391-2

Cecile
Distinctive Flowers
300, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2

LET FLOWERS BRIGHTEN THE CHRISTMAS SEASON
MARY FOX
215, Argyle Street and 194, London Road, E. 2.

PAN
Christmas Gifts
CARDS and CALENDARS
235, Bath Street, C. 2 Tel. Douglas 3325

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 220
Telegrams: Promptest Glasgow

HELENSBURGH
Typewriting & Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU and BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE
75, West Princes St., Helensburgh Tel. 606
Tuition in Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

FACTS FIGURES

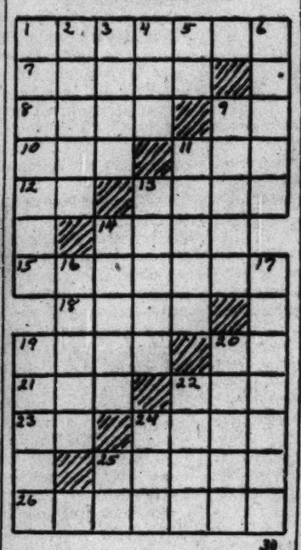
BRAZIL IS LARGER IN SIZE THAN THE U.S. BY APPROXIMATELY 250,000 SQUARE MILES. BRAZIL BORDERS ON EVERY SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY BUT CHILE AND ECUADOR.
IT'S A FACT BY EVAPORATION AN AVERAGE OAK TREE LOSES ABOUT 187 GALLONS OF WATER PER DAY
10,000,000 TONS OF SALT ARE USED IN AMERICA EVERY YEAR.
M. PARRIS

A Verse for Today . . .

When my soul fainted within me I remembered the LORD: *and my prayer came in unto thee, into thine holy temple.*
—JONAH 2:7

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is Vice-President of U. S.?
7—What Greek poet and musician is subject of a poem by George Eliot?
8—Scraped linen is what?
9—Pronoun.
10—What is mark aimed at in curling?
11—Pear-shaped piece of wood, with metal peg inserted at small end, makes what toy?
13—House of Lords (abbr.).
15—Greatest in number.
16—What is a circular cloak without sleeves?
18—Who was prophetess who lived in Merlin's cave?
19—What creature is named Dapple Gray in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
20—What George Eliot hero is a Saxon?
21—Channel Islands (abbr.).
22—What is an adjective suffix meaning "full of"?
23—What was a pen name of Charles Dickens?
24—Exists.
26—Who is a beautiful priestess of mythology?
28—What Italian city is entered by eleven gates, several of which are magnificent?
30—What Dickens heroine marries Bentley Drummle?

Down

1—What city of Massachusetts manufactures watches?
2—Who was imprisoned within rift of eleven pine trees until released by Prospero?
3—To align.
4—What Biblical character "pitched his tent toward Sodom"?
5—Article.
6—What place is called "the land of Nam" in Bible?
9—Who is younger son of Rev. Dr. Charles Primrose in "Vicar of Wakefield"?
11—What Harriet Beecher Stowe character had a goblin-like grin?
12—Where is Mt. Abraham?
14—What are lumps of earth, turf, peat, or clay?
16—Who was the artificer of the Wooden Horse?
17—Where is Montezuma Castle?
18—What State capital is situated on river of same name?
20—What sea lies between Queensland and the New Hebrides?
23—What does a town crier use to attract attention?
24—To hasten.
25—Mountain (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Price Jump

A young artist of the impressionistic school of art went to the gallery to see how his masterpiece had been hung. When he reached the first picture he was gratified to find a sizable group of art-lovers gathered before it, but was shocked to discover it had been hung upside down.

Hastening away to the chairman of the art committee, he complained bitterly about the injustice which had been done to his masterpiece.

"But we have sold your picture for you," said the official placatingly.

The artist brightened perceptibly.

"And furthermore," announced the official triumphantly, "by turning your picture upside down we got sixty-one dollars for it, whereas the price you had marked on it was only nineteen dollars."

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Simile: As unique as a news reel that doesn't show the launching of a new ship.

Milwaukee Journal: Due to gas rationing, in the east, many a family circle has been enlarged by strangers who turn out to be the older children.

Chicago Daily News: Another professor—in the West—has thrown away the textbook and will teach from current publications. This is new—a college boy working his way through a magazine.

Punch ©: A new comet discovered by a South American astronomer will be visible through a telescope next year, but it is not expected to come near the earth. This is understandable.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by "Document Glass"?

"Document glass" is an especially designed substance for use in making the glass cases which house rare and valuable manuscripts, documents and records.

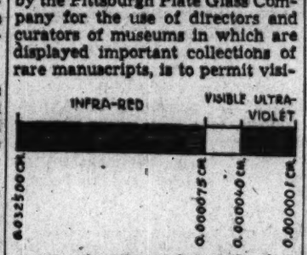
Most housewives have had experience with the fading of wallpaper, drapes, window shades, etc., due to the bleaching action of sunlight. Scientific experiments as to the cause of such fading indicate that a certain part of the light-energy coming to us from the sun is by far the most potent as a cause of fading.

Light is considered by physicists as being of different wavelengths. Wavelengths between 400 and 750 millimicrons produce visible light. Longer waves provide invisible infra-red rays. Waves of shorter length provide ultra-violet rays. And it has been discovered that it is the ultra-violet rays that are the most destructive to paper stocks and inks.

As the result of patient experimenting, a special pink-tinged glass has been developed which transmits all the rays of visible light quite freely (it is only slightly less transparent than ordinary glass) and yet it bars the passage of all but 3 per cent of the ultra-violet rays that lie just below the visible wavelength range.

The effect of this glass, developed by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for the use of directors and curators of museums in which are displayed important collections of rare manuscripts, is to permit visibility of the precious pages while almost wholly preventing the fading of even the most delicately colored inks and the deterioration of the paper stock.

—W. P. Keasbey



Wavelengths of infrared, visible, and ultraviolet light. (Diagram not drawn to scale.)

Associated Press

Move Over, Friend!

Simba, six-months-old lion cub, and Tuffie, a puppy, get their victuals from the same dish in the living room of their owner, Jack Collins of Riverdale, Md. The animal youngsters get along very well together. Collins bought the lion several months ago, and will keep it for a pet, he says, until it becomes large for the house.

Daily Anecdote

A Prophet at Home

"A prophet," paraphrased W. D. Howells, "is not without honor save in his own home." And then he proceeded to illustrate his claim with the following story:

"One day I fell into an argument with my wife over the propriety of using a certain word in a sentence. My wife maintained there was no authority in favor of the usage, while I contended that there was. So, to end the matter, I took down a well-known reference work and looked it up.

"The book contained a quotation employing the word in the same sense I had used it, and one may therefore imagine with what relish I read it to my wife. But she was still dubious.

"'Who wrote that?' she demanded.

"I studied the page and replied, 'Why, it says "Howells."'

"'That's just what I suspected,' my wife replied. 'You'll have to find me a better authority than that!'"

Memorable Occasion

(San Mateo, Calif., Times)

Into a New York restaurant for their wedding dinner came a soldier and his bride. They had been married a few hours earlier at the city hall in a crisp civil ceremony. The place was expensive; the soldier was proudly putting it on to make the occasion memorable. But the bride looked pensive, and a woman at a near table overhead her sigh that she had missed something she had always dreamed of—"the kind of wedding where someone sings 'I Love You Truly' and 'Oh, Promise Me.'"

The woman went over to the bridal table. "I know those songs," she said. "If you like, I'd enjoy singing them for you." So she sang "I Love You Truly" and "Oh, Promise Me." And the girl cried a little while she was singing, to the consternation of the bridegroom, and then she became suddenly radiant with joy, to his immense relief. The bride, of course, thanked the singer, and told her she thought she had a nice voice.

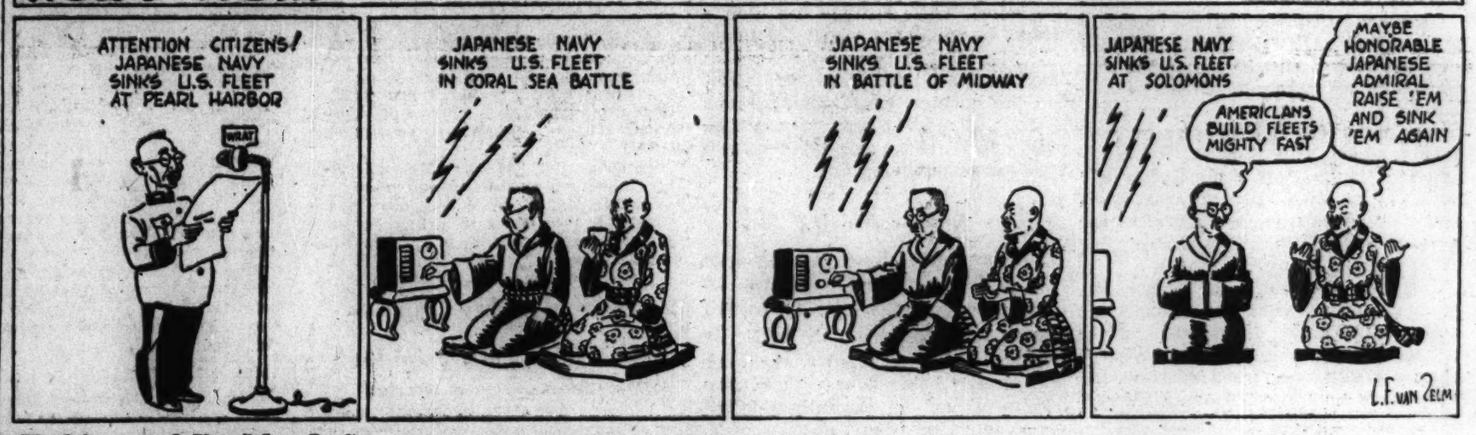
The bride may never know that her wedding songs were sung for her by Helen Traubel, Metropolitan's Wagnerian soprano.

A Few Facts

Ninety per cent of the ingredients of an old phonograph record can be reclaimed to make new disks.

China will have more to eat this year due to last year's intensive agricultural program which resulted in a general 5 per cent increase, with wheat up 40 per cent.

NEWS ITEM — TOKYO — *Japanese again announce sinking of U.S. Pacific Fleet.*


ATTENTION CITIZENS! JAPANESE NAVY SINKS U.S. FLEET AT PEARL HARBOR
WHAT
JAPANESE NAVY SINKS U.S. FLEET IN CORAL SEA BATTLE
JAPANESE NAVY SINKS U.S. FLEET IN BATTLE OF MIDWAY
JAPANESE NAVY SINKS U.S. FLEET AT SOLOMONS
AMERICANS BUILD FLEETS MIGHTY FAST
MAYBE HONORABLE JAPANESE ADMIRAL RAISE 'EM AND SINK 'EM AGAIN
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Once in a While, an Upset*

By LE PELLEY

WELL... I GUESS THE HERMIT'S IN THE ARMY NOW....
HE'LL HAVE A HARD TIME BEING A HERMIT IN THE ARMY..
BECAUSE IN THE ARMY OR ON A FOOTBALL TEAM.. IT'S A CASE OF...
UMPH
I WAS GOING TO SAY, IT'S A CASE OF COOPERATION....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sponge Has the Right Idea—at the wrong time!*

By RODGERS

"Hey! Do you know anything about it?" I barked the minute I found Sponge today—
"About what?" she wanted to know—
"About Military Secret," I started to explain—
"Military secret?" said she, "I don't know any military secrets and I doubt if you do either. It's probably just a rumor and you ought to know better than to believe or repeat rumors."
"I'm surprised at you!" And with that she swished her tail and stalked out of the room.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Governor Had Better Mend His Fences*

By THE HAGERS

Since Jane Duck withdrew her name, Drake was elected by acclaim.
I met our governor, Quack Down. I wondered why he wore a frown.
"I've just seen Jane Duck. Do you know why that candidate withdrew?
Our governor she wants to be. So next year she'll be after me!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The World We Want

Technical aspects of durable peacemaking, and of the beginnings of world government, have been ably discussed in this newspaper's series, "The World We Want," by some of the foremost internationalists of our times. The final article of this series, which appears in part today, is concerned not with the mechanics of world government but with the moral impulses and spiritual bases which must activate and support political efforts for world peace.

Now that the experts' picture of the world we want has been rounded out, the individual may ask, "Very well, and what is my place in all this? What can I do to help bring it to pass?"

On the political plane—there are organizations in nearly every city working directly for the establishment of international government; they need the financial and personal help of private citizens. When people enough want it enough, world government will become a practical possibility partly because of the influence of such organizations. And when people want realistic internationalism enough to vote for it, the politicians will want it too.

Mankind does not have to become morally perfect the world over before world government can be maintained; citizens of a nation do not have to be perfect to maintain their national government. Human government, backed as it must be by force, is in fact a recognition of the imperfect state of mankind.

But we shall find our progress toward peace speeded by the individual's reccognition of his responsibility not only for social and political progress in the group but for spiritual growth in himself. Readers of today's article by Basil Mathews will appreciate that the efforts of the Christian community to aid in the establishment of world order are the more effective for being efforts first of all to achieve a wider and deeper expression of spirituality in the affairs of mankind.

No one can read Mr. Mathews' article without feeling the vigor of the Christian ideal and the determination of Christians not merely to achieve peace but to establish it on a higher and firmer foundation than it has ever before occupied. This is a positive program. It is no mere renunciation of war, but an enunciation of moral and spiritual demands whose fulfillment is a prerequisite of peace. It gains strength from spiritual sources.

Likewise the individual's part in peace requires of him that strength in action which comes of spiritual thinking and consequent right doing. "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, . . . whatsoever things are of good report, . . . think on these things." Thus St. Paul has instructed Christians. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of this newspaper, has written: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Today there is great need for such thinking, to add spiritual force to the renewing political hope of building the world we want.

Farm Woodshed

It used to be a familiar axiom of the north country that one could judge a farmer by his woodpile. According to reports, woodpiles are both numerous and sizable this Autumn. In a recent New England Council release, Harris Reynolds, Director of the Wood Fuel Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, says, "Every stick of wood burned in a furnace or stove this winter will be a direct contribution toward the solution of New England's critical fuel situation."

With approximately 615,000,000 acres of woodland in the United States, a fuel shortage seems a paradox. Yet year by year the amount of wood used for farm heating and cooking has decreased. Now the use of wood has become a necessity.

One can imagine that many a farmer stops a moment at the open woodshed after the chores are done and the livestock comfortably bedded down for the night to look at the pile of winter wood. There's comfort in the solid, tiered rows piled to the shed rafters.

A woodpile is a memory that many a city man cherishes as he sits high in a symmetrically organized mass of concrete, brick, and steel. The farmer, however, remembers the days of chopping in the woodlot, the hauling and the sawing, the splitting and the stacking. As he turns toward the light shining down the path from the kitchen window, he is glad that he "got up" a larger woodpile than usual this year.

Democracy Goes On

What has become of those dire predictions that the 1942 elections in the United States would be "overlooked"? The people who made them, sincerely or for sinister purposes, sadly misjudged the nature and strength of democracy. They feared—or pretended to fear—that the normal processes of self-government would be overthrown amid the stresses and strains of war. But outside of some excesses of military censorship the American people have remained as free as ever to get information about public servants, to criticize them and to vote them out of office.

In so far as the elections have been "overlooked" it has been by the people, largely because extremes of partisanship looked rather silly beside the main task of winning this world-wide war. Moreover, the issues, particularly isolationism, have been somewhat blurred by candidates' shifts and by local issues. Yet there are signs of deep-moving currents of opinion and sober interest in election results. Certainly men elected to office can count on being more closely watched than in easier days.

This continued guidance of government by public opinion is as necessary in war as peace. Self-government does not cease when the polls close. Free discussion develops intelligent popular purposes. Neither the people nor Congress can administer a war. They must necessarily leave the conduct of many things to military men and administrators who can decide quickly and on the basis of secret information. But in large questions of national policy, and in holding military and civilian administrators to a high level of performance, public opinion can and must be active. The British people, even without elections, have made their Government respond to their main purposes. Officials need the daily support of the people's highest thoughts and humblest prayers.

Because Americans have largely risen above partisanship their attention has been only slightly diverted from the war effort. Their attitude has been a rebuke to politicians who were afraid to lay on taxes or rationing before the elections. Now this readiness to sacrifice, this appreciation of what the war is about, should be positive support to every official and a mandate for more vigorous, unpartisan action.

A New Music?

Data assembled by experts indicate that working to music in factories increases productivity from 1.3 to 11.1 per cent. It depends on the music. In a typical industrial plant where work was already being done with musical accompaniment "a carefully selected and planned program boosted production 6.8 per cent."

The layman reads of "statistical charts" with "fatigue curves" that "vary in shape and amplitude." The curves dip, presumably as individual workers display tiredness; the right music in the right place at the right time produces in hearers a counteracting lift. It is understandable that music is not heard in the leisure of concert-going in the same way that it is heard in the working environment of an industrial plant. There are various degrees of cultivated music appreciation in the concert hall, where everybody more or less consciously listens, that are not to be expected in the plant, where some may consciously listen but most will incidentally hear.

But what just now interests the layman is productivity. Music, one learns, is played in some factories to speed up production. If it so does in some, it should spread to others, and a study of charts to the end of putting the right music in the right place at the right time seems desirable. The investigators foresee such a spread; looking ahead, they conceive the possibility of composers writing music for workers at work, the workers coming to enjoy such music consciously, whether at work or not, and so eventually creating a public for it.

"What industry can do for music," says Professor Burris-Meyer of Stevens Institute of Technology, "may be as important when the record of this civilization is written as anything music can do for industry." The composer may be inspired by consciousness of an industrial instead of a concert-going public, and the result may be a "musical idiom that is something new on the face of the earth." This seems a long way off. The planned program of music presently available—appears more immediately hopeful.

Doubtless it was a disillusioned candidate who first said: "There's nothing sure in this world."

The Bookshelf

The Future of the Philippines

It is hard to grasp how the present world conflagration has burned up old issues while starting new ones to bubbling. Only yesterday, for example, we thought of the basic problem of the Philippines as that of dependence upon or independence of the United States—and if we realized the importance of economic as well as political aspects of this, we were relatively advanced thinkers.

Today the first problem is whether Japan, now in occupation of the Philippines, is to continue there; and if we presuppose a United Nations victory we have such further fresh problems as what will remain after the Japanese leave, how the Filipinos will then feel toward us, and so on.

That America's influence upon the Philippines has been beneficial and lasting is enthusiastically premised by Louis C. Cornish in THE PHILIPPINES CALLING (Philadelphia: Dorrance. $2). Joint credit as author should go to his wife, Frances E. F. Cornish, who contributed several chapters dealing with their travels through the archipelago some years ago, apparently 1938 or 1939.

* * *

Between them they have produced a volume divided among several interests, including numerous essential geographic and other facts, religion, politics, economics, and the impact of the present hostilities, together with the writers' views on the future. This makes a somewhat unusual and irregular book but one with both present interest and a permanent reference value.

Mr. Cornish is a Unitarian, president of the International Association of Liberal Churches, and during his inspection visit to the relatively little-known "Independent Church of the Philippines" (a 4,000-mile journey zigzagging by boat and motor from northern Luzon to southern Mindanao) he became an honorary president of that church—established by his guide, the late Archbishop of Aglipay, on a basis of the laboring classes and designed to retain from the Roman Catholic Church (dominant in the Islands) "all that was found reasonable and harmless."

* * *

This volume has a unique value in what it says on the subject of religious life in the Philippines, but perhaps the average reader will be more interested in the authors' personal observations and views. Mr. Cornish is convinced not only that we have a lasting place as friends and close associates of the Filipinos, but that "the best way to prevent the arrival of the Japanese at Seattle and San Francisco and Los Angeles and ultimately along the whole Pacific Coast, is to drive them from the Philippines." If Japan is merely confined to present conquests, "in a generation or two the Philippines would racially be hers."

As to Filipino-American relations, "the Filipinos have been generous in proclaiming that the United States has been of value to them; we in the United States have been slow to understand their value to us. . . . The Philippines face either some form of continuing partnership with the United States, if that is possible, or Japan's new order."

He quotes Paul McNutt: "The Philippines are an outpost of decency and peace—the only safe outpost for Christianity in the Orient." In these views, virtually every competent American observer will concur without reserve.

R. G.

Our Readers Say—

Mr. Willkie and a Third Party

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While no true American wants to think exclusively about postwar matters, everyone who thinks at all must feel concern about what is to eventuate after the war is over. Now all want to put their best energies into finishing the mess that Hitler has precipitated. But what really is to follow? What is to happen here in the United States? If the great progressives are to be martyred again and the blind demagogues enthroned, the future is dismal indeed.

Mr. Willkie, on returning from his round-the-world trip, which must have helped him to formulate a proper perspective, a clear vision of this global situation, shouts defiantly, "I was gratified to find that the elements which criticized my trip were the same old die-hard Tory groups that still think that America can live to herself. Such opposition is a great asset." Is he right in thinking that this opposition is a great asset politically? It has been and may be again, not "die-hard," not dead at all. It may be again much alive, again dangerous.

Is the "danger" uppermost in the mind of this recent Republican campaigner, who received 20,000,000 votes? According to reports, before leaving for this trip, Mr. Willkie had a talk with Harold Moskovit, of the Affiliated Young Democrats of New York. In explaining why he had not run for Governor of New York, Willkie said that he had only about 30 per cent of the New York Republican machine, and he was advised not to run without its full support. He is reported to have added:

> My own party is getting more and more conservative, and I'm worried over what's going to happen when it comes to writing the peace. We cannot make the same mistake we made after the last war and let the isolationists get control. Isolationist Republican obstruction after the last war was the greatest contribution that was ever made to this war, and we can't go on fighting wars every twenty years.

Then, declaring that the Democratic conservatives were also getting into the saddle, he said he had decided to watch the November elections to see how the liberals fared. Then he might decide to talk about an independent liberal third party.

In the past, third parties have had hard sledding, and perhaps will again. But now that our psychology is dominated by the "United Nations" concept, with its stress on "the day of the new world," "the century of the common man," might not popular support gravitate to an independent political movement under the banner of the "United Nations Party"? Caveat G. O. P.!

Brookline, Mass. GEORGE B. FRANKLIN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Lot of Prowlers Around Lately

Down the Middle of the Road

The New Fifth Columnists

By Erwin D. Canham

The United States entered this war bemused by false confidence.

It is today threatened by false doubts and fears.

Between these two extremes lies the kind of grim, vigilant action which will win the war.

But just as surely as the false confidence of last December was the work of the enemy from within, so the mistrust and criticism of our military and naval leadership and action today springs from a kind of mental fifth-columnism which we alone can overcome for ourselves.

As in all crises, our leaders of today will be the product of the times. Peacetime generals and admirals, peace-minded and cautious, are seldom the men who win wars. The re-shuffling process is going on today within the Army and Navy. Men who held very junior commands last December 7 will very likely be directing our major operations before the war has gone much farther. Already, many of these junior officers have distinguished themselves in action, while certain of their seniors have been pushed off the firing line by the inexorable test of behavior. This has been the experience of all our wars.

* * *

The fact that America has to extemporize its wartime leadership and that today we are only part way through the process should not be permitted to shatter our morale. We have the leaders, and they are rising to the occasion. They have not had much chance yet to show their qualities, since we have been chiefly occupied in deploying our forces, and in fighting limited defensive actions. The kind of operation on which reputations are made is still to come.

For the moment, the thing for Americans to do is to repulse the doubts and fears by which the enemy would attack us from within. We need to support and sustain our leaders, and to realize that they know their jobs. There has been a great deal of criticism lately of the censorship, and the lateness with which news of losses has been given to the American people. It should be remembered that the Army and Navy had very good technical reasons for withholding such information. In some instances, the delays were doubtless excessive. But most of the time there were distinct military reasons for not telling all.

Perhaps the most criticized withholding of information was regarding the loss of four planes on the Doolittle flight. The War Department communiqué even gave the impression that all the planes had come through safely. There were reasons for this statement. By the omission, says the Army and Navy Journal, "the Japanese were given no hint to direct their hunt for disabled ships. For months they were in doubt whether the crew they captured belonged to Doolittle's command."

A very good batting-average record for the withholding policy could probably be computed—instances in which the failure to tell had confused the enemy and importantly affected subsequent actions. And yet the penalty is that the American public gradually begins to mistrust its official information, and to look more and more to Axis sources for revelations.

* * *

Americans need not create additional trouble for their war operations by such perturbations. Already public pressure has forced much more rapid disclosures, with the Army and Navy being reminded acutely of the need for a trustful public. Moreover, the people do not want information if it will help the enemy. During earlier months of the war, this newspaper received many letters from readers chiding us for publishing facts which the readers thought would be helpful to the enemy. Actually, all published material had been carefully checked on that very point, and most of the criticisms were rather naive, but they showed the public eagerness to support and safeguard secrecy wherever necessary.

Similarly in our period of false confidence, people were proud of the eminence and ability of their generals and admirals. All that has happened in the meantime is that in the early stages of the most difficult war in our history, while we were in a very poor position to fight, we received some setbacks. In some instances, beyond a doubt, leadership was at fault. In other cases, it was the fault of the inexorable circumstances. It is up to our leaders and their men to alter the circumstances, and they are now doing so, including the alteration of leadership wherever necessary.

We are not out of the woods yet. Perhaps we shall not be in an adequately strong position in the Pacific until Hitler is beaten. But we will gain strength chiefly by self-mastery. Now is the very moment when pro-enemy thinking, which lulled us before Pearl Harbor and to some degree even afterward, is suggesting doubts and fears into our thinking. This is not necessarily to suggest that occult operations are under way against us. That is as may be. It is simply to underline the obvious fact that we can be defeated by internal disunity. Politics, backbiting, gossip, irresponsibility of thought and statement are the worst fifth columnists. We all know that. But we don't always act on the knowledge.

What kind of people do we think we are?

Mirror of World Opinion

Voodoo on the Screen

Newsreel theaters have recently been showing a short subject dealing with palmistry, produced by Paramount Pictures. Contrary to what you might suppose, this motion picture accepts palmistry seriously as a reputable branch of science. Not only that, but it shows the palms of the chief Axis dictators and indicates that they are doomed, by the lines in their hands, to certain failure.

There is, of course, absolutely no scientific foundation for palmistry whatever. It is a piece of pure voodoo, on a plane with astrology, tea leaves, and crystal-ball gazing. No reputable motion-picture company should ever take it seriously; but it is ten times worse to do so in the middle of a war, with the implied argument that we need not exert ourselves in order to win, since fate has already done the job. Paramount Pictures, which has produced many fine movies in the past, should be thoroughly ashamed of this one.—*The New Republic.*

The Wide Horizon

Main Street of the Americas

By W. Clifford Harvey

Highway engineers have done the "impossible" again. Under the impact of war, projects like the Alaskan Highway which heretofore have been looked upon as visionary or at least as financially insurmountable have a way of getting done. Over bog-moss, skirting gaunt mountain ranges, and plunging through vast tracts of virgin forest, the Alaskan Highway connecting Fairbanks with Western Canada and the United States will be dedicated November 15, the reports state.

But the real significance of this dedication is that the longest remaining link in the All-American Highway from Alaska to the Argentine in South America, longest "Main Street" in the world, has been finished in less than eight months, weeks ahead of schedule and in time to prove a factor in the military defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Two other news items within the last week point to the rapid development of the Americas' "Burma Road," which has been an engineering vision ever since the automobile proved its supremacy over the horse-and-buggy. One of them was an endorsement of a resolution by the United States-Canada-Alaska Prairie Highway Association urging construction of a network of highways tributary to the Alaskan road. The other was the approval given by President Ubico of Guatemala to an agreement between his country and the United States for building a military road through Guatemala.

* * *

These incidents all direct attention to the fact that small armies of engineers are rushing other unfinished links in the "Main Street of the Americas" to completion under a wartime urgency which is accomplishing in one to two years what would otherwise have required ten to twenty years of political bargainings to attain. For readers who have not yet fixed the locations of the International Highway, it will run from Fairbanks, Alaska, down the Pacific Coast to Mexico City, thence through Mexico, Central America, Peru to the Argentine, twisting north from there to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. Connecting links will also tie in Mexico City with Key West, Florida, via Cristobal and Cuba, combining a couple of water hops by ferry over the Caribbean Sea.

Strategically and militarily speaking, the ultimate will be an all-year-round land route connecting all the Americas for the first time, a route capable of carrying freight, passenger traffic and troops, thus unburdening the raided sea lanes. Not only will the United States be linked by overland road with its vital defenses in the Canal Zone and its far-flung Alaskan outpost but South Americans are only beginning to realize the opportunities the highway will provide for solving some of their most vexing economic problems caused by the disruption of foreign trade.

* * *

This highway may have tremendous significance as a wartime supply line. But it is not too early to envisage its peacetime role of cementing the "good neighbor" ties now being forged under pressure of military expediency. In the past, the "good neighbor" policy has been implemented chiefly by diplomatic contacts. The All-American Highway will bring the peoples of the Americas together in future, when it can be converted to pleasure travel and North Americans can meet and shake hands with South Americans instead of talking back and forth "over the fence."

After all, the next-door neighbor is always a stranger until there has been a regular exchange of family visits.

There is also a reassuring thought to be interposed in connection with the building of the All-America Highway for those disturbed over the energies of mankind being turned in these days to wartime purposes of destruction. Although labeled today as an implement of war, like the airplane, the Highway can be converted quickly and without expense to peacetime pursuits immeasurably pertinent to the future advance of civilization. One can scarcely begin to imagine the vast industrial opportunities to be afforded by this Highway when steady streams of trucks and passenger cars course up and down the entire length of the post-war Americas.

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